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And Beligious Telegraph.

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in America, thirty-eight years ago, just at the com-mencement of that new era which disclosed the day star of the millennial morning, if it did not usher in the dawn,—and where it remained alone on this side of the Atlantic for twelve years; where subsequently was formed the Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union, out of which, five years ago, arose this national institution; in short, the birth place of American Sabbath schools, and the nursery in which American Sabbath schools, and their infancy, and they were swaddled through all their infancy, and they to their present gigantic size. Be this nurtured up to their present gigantic size. Be the the lasting honour of the city of Brotherly Love.

The movement on this ground was nine years after the first impulse was felt in England. It was a wonderful providence that just as Voltaire was preparing, as he impiously said, to crush the wretch, Raikes invented this decisive method to foil the apostles of infidelity; by which means a plain print-er in the city of Gloucester eventually accomplished a greater change in the face of the world than

onaparte or Alexander.
Immeasurable interests are involved in early education and the skilful management of early impressions. Dugald Stewart says, "Whoever has the regulation of the associations of another rom early infancy, is to a great degree the arbiter of his happiness or misery." This institution, while it receives adults, eagerly embraces infants; and while it limits its attention to religious education, teaches those to read who otherwise would not have access to the word of God. It avows its attachment to revivals of religion, and aims at nothing less than to make its pupils new born. Not content with the old recitals of Scripture by rote, the teachers, by familiar questions, lead the children to think for themselves, and make close

application to their conscience and heart.

As I read your publications I clearly perceive that God has put a new spirit into these young men; a spirit to agonize in prayer, and to consider nothing done while any thing remains to be done. They are evidently a new generation of youth, such as the world has never seen before. I feel under great obligations to these devoted men, who have done so much for our Father's family. There is an im-mense debt due to them from the Church of God. There is an immense debt due to them from our beloved country. Every Christian and every patriot owes them his hearty thanks and his warm

Among the parts of your plan which have particularly struck my attention, is the library. This has every where served to enlarge the schools at once, by awakening a new interest in both parents and children. It has excited, even beyond the bounds of the school, a taste for reading. It has crowded out doggerel ballads, and tales of giants and genii and enchanted castles, and substituted books alculated to meliorate the mind and the heart. It has proved a powerful instrument of salvation to the children, and even to the families.

I have never read any thing, of mere human composition, that presses so directly and constantly on the devout and benevolent feelings, and for prayerful and spiritual and apostolic action, as the Sun-day school magazines. They have no abstruse doctrines to discuss, no party interest to defend, but come directly to the feelings and practice most like Jesus and his apostles. The object is to stir men up to take right hold of the salvation of a world, and to be a party of the salvation of a world, and to begin at the right spot, the head and heart

measures of the society which partakes of a secta-rian character, unless religion itself is sectarian, unless revivals, unless the office work of the Holy Spirit is sectarian. But you here see seven denomnations moving on harmoniously together, and falsifying all unkind predictions by growing more and Look, Sir, at the effects of Sabbath schools

Many by this means are raised to happiness and usefulness who otherwise would have been left in the kennels of vice to prey upon society. Whence come criminals? Mostly from that class which grow up without the rudiments of education. At a late examination of an English jail, it was found that out of 113 prisoners, 23 only could read intelligible. ligibly. It was last year stated by an English gentleman officially employed about criminals, that out of 2000, he had found but three that had attended Sunday schools; and of these, two had been expel-led for bad conduct, and the third had been turned back from a criminal course apparently by the influinstruction. An Irish gentleman tells us, that of 150,000 children and 7000 adults admitted to the schools of the Hibernian Society, he has never heard of one arraigned for a crime. In Wales, where Sunday schools have been attended by all ages, such had been the effect in one district. hat the jailer had actually nothing to do and for want of prisoners had gone upon his farm.

If you would learn the full effects of Sabbath schools you must follow the children home. There you will see a little boy, who when requested by an older child to carry home a board, says, " I cannot, t belongs to Mr. B.;" and when importuned to do it, ends the matter with this decisive answer, "I cannot, I go to the Sunday school."

The reports exhibit many happy deaths of children who received their first impressions at Sab-bath schools. Many others have been brought out of darkness and spared to be blessings to the world. One informs us that all who composed his first Sabbath school joined his church. Of 82 admitted to a single church in the year 1827, sixty-five were Sabbath scholars. Of one hundred received to another church in a single year, ninety-eight were from the Sabbath schools. It was stated in your report of last year, that above 900 scholars more than 1200 teachers had joined the church the preceding year; making the whole number of converts reported during the four years of the Society's existence, near 8,000; and it was thought that

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

DR. GRIFFIN'S ADDRESS,

Before the Am. S. S. Union. at their 5th Anniversary in Philadelphia, May 26, 1829.

I move, Sir, that this Report be accepted, and that it be printed under the direction of the managers.

Before I approach the majesty of this holy and triumphant cause, my feelings constrain me to offer a confession. Absorbed in other duties and other charities, and living at a distance from the centre of these operations, I have not till lately turned my attention to this godlike enterprise. But as soon as was brought within the circle of your influence by reading your publications, the merits and claims of this august institution burst upon me, and on the one hand awakened my admiration at this mighty march of benevolence, and on the other, disturbed my conscience with a sense of neglect. I could not rest till I had made myself a life member, and deeply regretted that I could not do more.

I do not forget, Sir, that I am standing on the ground where the first Sabbath school was formed in America, thirty-eight years ago, just at the commencement of the milenular more agont to the more benevolence, and on the other, disturbed my conscience with a sense of neglect. I could not rest till I had made myself a life member, and deeply regretted that I could not do more.

I do not forget, Sir, that I am standing on the ground where the first Sabbath school was formed in America, thirty-eight years ago, just at the commencement of the milenular more agont to the sunday school, that he and his companions were praying much for him, and laving up their hit the savings to get him out, and adding, "Do, dear fether, be good and trust in God." The words were to be milenular to the more to the milenular more agont to the milenular more agont to the m two other prisoners were brought to contrition. And thus a little Sunday scholar was the means of subduing three hardened criminals whom nothing else could move.

else could move.

The Sunday schools in England too have been blessed with revivals of religion. In those of ten years' standing, near half of the teachers, and those by far the better half, were once scholars. A large part of the present congregrations and churches of that country, and of the devoted labourers in the various religious and philanthropic institutions, are the fruits of Sunday schools. It is stated that more than two-thirds of the "active officiating" ministers of England under the age of forty, and nine-teen-twentieths of the missionaries who have gone from Great Britian to the heathen, became pious at Sunday schools. Henderson and Patterson and

Morrison became pious at Sunday schools.

Beyond doubt therefore, Sabbath schools, (with Bible classes in their train,) are the foundation of all other benevolent institutions. And I may add, they are the palladium of the civil institutions of our country. Why then should they not be placed on the footing of public schools? Our country could better afford to endow them than to support courts and prisons. It could better afford to endow them than to pay the poor rates. Look at the healthful changes which they produce in society. In one neighborhood where the people had been ac-customed to spend the Sabbath in hunting, fishing, drunkenness, and profanity, a Sabbath school was introduced; and now the greater part go regularly to the house of God; the character of the place is entirely changed; and among other miracles, a universalist, over whom fourscore winters had frozen, has been thawed into life. Near the spot where I now stand, was a widow with her seven children, sunk deep in squalid wretchedness; but the angel mercy of the Sabbath school visited her, and lo five of her children are raised to life, and the whole fam-

ily to comfort.

No sooner did this institution burst upon the world, than it so recommended itself, that within two years 250,000 children had flocked to receive its benefits. It rapidly spread through Great Britian and Ireland. It extended to the United States, to Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the West Indies. It was established in Malta and the Longan islands, in West and South Artica, in Mad-Ionian islands, in West and South Africa, in Madagascar and the Isle of France, in India, in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land and the islands of the Pacific; and it has been lately introduced by British benevolence into France and Germany and Denmark. [Conclusion next week.]

## AM. ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF & DUMB, At Hartford, Conn .- Thirteenth Report of the

Directors, rendered May 16, 1829. In the Annual Report for the year ending May 10th, 1823, there were certain statistical views presented, with regard to those pupils who had previ-ously to that time, been connected with the Asylum.—In the lapse of six years, additional data have been obtained, which may serve to cast some new light upon this very interesting subject. It is much to be regretted, however, that in many instances the peculiar condition of this unfortunate portion of the community, seems not to have had that attention bestowed upon it, which its importance demands. It is often difficult to obtain, even from of a child.

There is nothing in the books or in any of the the parents, and intimate acquaintances, of the deaf and dumb, satisfactory information respecting the peculiar circumstances of their case; and, although no inconsiderable efforts have been made, on the part of those connected with the institution, to colect such facts as would enable them to arrive, at least in a course of years, at some general results interesting not only to the lovers of science, but many parts of this field of investigation, either

> Perhaps the brief view that is now about to be the few, most important facts that have fallen within our notice, may serve to excite the attention of professional men, in different parts of our country, to a more careful and thorough tigation of this very curious department of the

> physical history of our species.
>
> Since the commencement of the Institution, it has imparted its benefits to 279 pupils; 157 males, and 122 females. Of these, 116 were born deaf and 135 lost their hearing, in infancy or childhood, by disease or accident; while, with regard to 28, it is uncertain or doubtful, in what way this misfor-

It appears from this, that a somewhat greater proportion have become deaf, and consequently dumb, by some adventitious cause after their birth. than by any original, constitutional defect; a very interesting fact; inasmuch as it shows the degree of every child, born with the perfect possession of all its faculties, to this misfortune; and, of course the deep personal interest that every pa-rent, and, indeed, every member of the community has, in making provision to alleviate the condition of such of their children or friends as may be visited, in the course of Providence, with this calamity This view of the subject, too, if indeed there were no other considerations, addressed to the strongest dictates of both benevolence and justice, would seem to render it proper, as a matter of National and State policy, to furnish the means of affording public relief, in a case in which the whole mass of

community is so deeply interested.

So far as accurate information has been obtained: among those who have become deaf by disease or accident, 15 became so quite in infancy; 27 before one year of age; 58 between the ages of 1 and 4 years; 14 between 4 and 5 years; and 9 between

5 and 7 years of age.

Among the causes producing this calamity, 25 cases are attributed to the spotted fever; 16 to va-

rious kinds of fever, not defined; 7 to the canker-rash; 5 to the measles; 2 to an inflammation of the appears to warrant such a supposition.

rash; 5 to the measles; 2 to an inflammation of the brain; 1 to the small pox; 1 to the hooping-cough; 1 to 1 alsy; 1 to the discharge of cannon at a military re riew; and 4 to sudden falls. In very many cases, it has been found impossible to procure any satisfactory information on this point.

The 279 pupils have come from 247 families, 47 of which have contained more than one deaf and dumb child; 29 families have, each, contained 2; four families, 3; seven, 4; four, 5; two, 6; and one, 7. In one family the father is deaf and dumb, and also 4 of the children. In another, the father and 2 children are deaf and dumb. These are the only instances in which either of the parents of the punisher of the parents of nstances in which either of the parents of the pupils has labored under this defect, while in several other cases, which have come to our knowledge, one or both of the parents have been deaf and dumb, yet their children have heard perfectly well; so that, it does not appear, that the malady is an heredit ary one. It seems, rather, to be found among certain families and their ediateral branches. Thus two of the pupils, sisters, have had 14 kinsfolks deaf and dumb, the whole 16 bing descended from the same great grand mother; a bile, what renders this fact the more singular, is, shat their common ancestress, all her children, and all her grand children, possessed the faculties of hearing and speech. Among these descendants, 7 have been pupils in the Aavilne.

From the 26 families, each of which has sent more than one child to the Institution, there have been 3 sisters and a brother; 3 sisters; 2 sisters and a brother; 1 sister and 2 brothers; 3 brothers; 8

pairs of sisters; 5 pairs of brothers; and 7 pairs consisting, each of a brother and sister.

The ages of the pupils, at the time of their admission, were as follows; 111 under 15 years of age; 91 between 15 and 20; 48 between 20 and 25; and 29 unwards of 25.

Of the 279 pupils, who have been, at different periods, members of the Asylum, 209 have been supported, either in whole or in part, by the chari-ty of their townsmen, or by the bounty of the state to which they belonged; while, in some few in-stances, a partial allowance has been made, to supply deficiencies, from the funds of the Institution. Among the 70 who have paid their own expenses, but few were from families in more than moderate circumstances, while much the larger part have made great sacrifices to obtain, what they deemed the best of all inheritances for their unfortunate children, a good education.

This fact corresponding with similar statements from Europe, shows that, by far the greatest proportion of the deaf and damb, both in our own, and in larging countries are few. n toreign, countries, are found among the more indigent classes of the community, and enforces, with urgent appeals to all our feelings of humanity, the strong claims which they have upon the benevo-lence of individuals, and the bounty of the public. For, it not only comports with the true spirit of our happy, republican institutions, but with all the maxims of an enlightened policy, seeking to prevent corruption and crime, not so much by the severity of penal codes, as by the diffusion of intelligence and virtue among the great mass of the people, to provide most liberally for the education of all who

cannot themselves provide the means of procuring it. And, surely, if any, by a mysterious Providence, are cut off from the wiry ability to make use of such means, seen when they are provided, the deaf and dumb are to be placed among the most necessitous; inasmuch as they cannot, let them make what efforts they may, derive any benefit from the customary moder of education that are so extensively and bountifully furnished to all other classes of the community. [Remainder next week.]

### For the Boston Recorder. TRACTS.

MESSRS. WILLIS & RAND,-In reading the tract entitled "Reasons for not embracing the doctrine of Universal salvation," No. 224, I was much pleased with the plain, concise, and energetin manner in which the arguments are presented. The tract is certainly an able refutation of the pestilent error which it opposes. But I regret to say that there is a sentiment expressed in it which, in my view, very much detracts from the value of the work, although contained inonly three or four short sentences. They are found at pp. 44 and 45, and are as follows. "Can you see any injustice in God's leaving creatures who have voluntarily rebelled against him, to continue in sin forever; and if they continue to sin forever, may not God justly punish them forever?" Then in an explanatory note, "Sinners deserve to be punished as long as they continue to sin. If they sin during the whole of life, they will be exposed to sufferings during life; if for a thousand years after death, they will deserve to suffer during that time; if eternally, their punishment will have no end. To disprove the ustice of future endless purishment then, it must shown, either that sinners will cease to sin, or that God is under obligation to reclaim to obedience, beings who are voluntarily engaged in rebellion against him.'

last sentence but one, "If they sin during the whole of life, &c." is taken from some other writer, but the author of the tract makes it his In the quotation which has been made, it is implied in the clearest manner, that the sinner would not deserve punishment, if he should cease to sine making the continuance of punishment to depend on the repetition of acts of sinning. Now it is undoubtedly true, that those who shall endure endless punishment will eternally sin-but I cannot think that they would not "deserve to suf fer" forever, even for those sins which are committed in this state of probation, should they commit no other. Our Saviour declares respecting the sin of blasphemy against the Holy Ghost, that he who commits it "hath never for giveness, but is in dan-ger of eternal damnation." This eternal damna-tion is the punishment of one sinful act, and not the consequence of being eternally sinful.

The sentiment that the sinner deserves punish ment only so long as he continues to sin, appears to be the same, as that repentance or ceasing from sin is an atonement. On this principle there would have been no need of a Saviour, it only men could be brought to repentance without; and it lies on him who adopts the principle to prove that God could not give repentance but by the death of his Son. It would appear likewise, that salvation or liberation from punishment is now the consequence of the sinners ceasing from sin, rather than of Christ's suffering for sin.

Besides, the sentiment affords to the Universalist one of the most plausible arguments which he can derive from any source. He will quote I Peter, IV. 1st.—" he that hath suffered in the flesh hath ceased from sin," and draw the conclusion, that since sin deserves punishment only so long as it is persevered in, every one that dies is thencefor-

ward free from sin, and suffering.

If the sentiment under consideration was only

would not find needless fault; but I do consider it of vast importance that every publication of the American Tract Society, should have all its principles based on the scripture; and should give no just occasion to the enemies, much less to the friends of the society, to complain that sentiments are advanced which are not found in the word of God.

### HOME MISSIONS.

# MASSACHUSETTS MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

[Extracts from the Report continued.]

Extended sphere of operation.—Six thousand dollars are required to meet the existing engagements of the Board the coming year. And should ments of the Board the coming year. And should measures be taken, as they ought to be—to arouse to life and action the scattered relies of twenty or thirty other churches, whom your charity has not yet reached, two thousand dollars more must be obtained. And will the duty of thus extending our efforts be questioned? Are the churches not yet assisted, less worthy of assistance, than those which your instrumentality has already raised from the dust? Fight thousand dollars must be reselfed. the dust? Eight thousand dollars may be profita-bly expended—nay, are absolutely required, to ac-complish the end proposed by the original forma-tion of the Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts—the supply of all the feeble churches and waste places of the State.

And other portions of our own country have not

less urgent claims on our charities, than our own

Suppose the twenty four states of the Union to be divided into three equal classes. One of these classes is a wide moral waste, in which can be found only here and there a verdant spot, distinguished from the surrounding desart, by missionary culture. And in all this waste, there exists not enough of piety and enterprise to advance one step further in improvement, unless it be aided by contributions of intelligence and zeal from abroad.—The second class, were its piety and wealth put into requisi-tion, and directed by the spirit of enlightened philtion, and directed by the spirit of enlightened phil-anthropy, might sustain its own religious institu-tions and perhaps gradually increase their influence within its own limits. But it could do no more.— The third class, is blessed with literary and relig-ious institutions, firmly established, venerable for age, and powerful in influence;—blessed also with wealth, the spirit of enterprise, and a large share of intellectual cultivation. Here dwells the moral en-gray of the nation. Here if any where lie the reergy of the nation. Here, if any where, lie the re-sources on which reliance is to be had for effecting the moral revolution which piety anticipates with solicitude, and which will carry peace and righteous-

ness down to all posterity.

In this highly favored class of States stands
Massachusetts. And largest, except one, in population, inferior to none in the spirit of enterprise, in liberality, in harmony among its evangelical churches, in religious privilege and in general prosperity, ought it not to stand foremost in zeal for enlight-

ning the darker portions of our country?

Hitherto this State has not taken that elevated round in relation to the cause of Home Missions, which its general character has warranted the friends of the cause abroad to expect. We have had indeed a sufficient number of Domestic Missionary Societies; we have not been slow to acknowledge the importance of the object nor to act, in our own way, for its advancement. But there has been want of correct invites a contract of the interest of the contract of the has been want of concert in plan, and of unity in operation. No efficient and general system of collections has been adopted; no great and simulta-neous effort has been made to meet the claims of a great and commanding object. Each society erating within the sphere prescribed for itself, has created small funds, and produced a certain amount of good;—but as great effects have not been expected, great efforts have not been made, and no considerable income has been realized. Hence, all that is done here for Home Missions, is scarcely felt abroad. The influence of our example is lost. No man who pleads the cause elsewhere, can strengthen his plea by an appeal to what is done in the largest State of New-England. In fact, while every other object of benevolent enterprise, has com-bined the energies of our religious community, and been followed up with united and untiring activity, the object of Home Missions has failed to concen-trate the efforts of its friends, and to strengthen in them a conviction of mutual dependence and obligation. • Their efforts, therefore, have been desul-

tory, and to a great extent unproductive.
But if Massachusetts ought to raise eight thou sand dollars for her own children-is she not able. to raise an equal amount for the relief of the desti-tute in her sister states? Is eight thousand dollars more than our just proportion of that charity that ought to flow forth from New-England to biess the increasing population of our Southern and Western States? No enlightened man can contemplate the character of that population—its intimate relation to us as a part of one great family—its destiny to the early possession of a preponderating weight of influence in our national councils—and its present alarming destitution of the means of grace-with out admitting, that something ought to be dore.

And if any thing—what? It is more than possible —it is certain, that by suitable exertion, the sum now mentioned can be raised and even increased from year to year, till the temples of Jehovah shall rise at thickly on the banks of the Mississippi, as along the waters of the Merrimack and the Con-

The Massachusetts Missionary Society stands affiliated to that national institution, whose object is nothing less than to send the Gospel in its puri ty to every village in the land. We glory in the And we shall be happy if God will allow us but the humblest instrumentality in accelerating those movements of the Parent society, which are equally marked by prudence, perseverance, and suc-cess. But we shall be happier still, if on the return of another anniversary, it may be told, that Massachusetts has contributed her thousands during the year to direct the waters of salvation thro' our vast western regions. Whatever occasional of-ferings may have been made by individuals or associated bodies, it is certain that not a dollar has been transmitted to the Treasury of the national institution, from this society, the present year. And yet our relation to that Institution has enabled us to plead the cause of Home Missions with an energy we could not otherwise have summoned to our aid; we have told our brethren, of the "wants of the west" we have depicted the melancholy condition of the descendants of New-England in that wide moral waste; and, they have been moved to pity and to effort; in many instances they have contributed generously with a view to the relief of the suffering thousands, whose tale of sorrows they have listened to; still, as we are bound to repair our own desolations, before we extend a helping hand to other sections of our country, we have been unable to appropriate any assumed by the writer, in order to reason with the Universalist on his own principles, the reader ought are we not now truly in debt to the National Insti-

tution? It has lent us its influence, and we have improved it; it has assisted us indirectly in supplying our own destitute places, and we are grateful for the assistance; but what have we done to augment its influence, or to increase its resources? No complaint will reach us from that quarter—but will heaven acquit us—will the perishing thousands of the West acquit us, for withholding from them what the story of their wants has drawn from our Congregations?

If either our hopes or the indications of divine

If either our hopes or the indications of divine Providence may be trusted, the day is not far off, when the ordinances of religion shall be enjoyed in their purity through our whole Western world, and when the Spirit of God shall there multiply when per the control of the co converts, as the drops of morning dew—when every fountain of moral and political influence shall be purified, and the whole extent of our favored country shall rejoice beneath the shadow of the tree of life. In the mean time mountains of opposition are to be brought low; the walls and bulwarks of in-fidelity are too lofty to be scaled, and too strong to be overturned by any ordinary efforts on the part of the church. But, nothing is too great to be attempted in such a cause. And, the present is the time for action. Every passing year of slumber, not only hurries thousands unprepared to the bar of God, but increases the difficulties that lie in the way of future effort. Something is already done. way of future effort. Something is already done. Preparations have been made—and the work is commenced. Never can it be abandoned. There are hands employed, and hearts engaged, that will nevnames employed, and hearts engaged, that will never rest till it be done—till more than the stillness of a New-England Sabbath, and more than the devotion of a New-England Sanctuary shall be felt pouring their benign influences over the whole valley of the Mississippi.

Shall the churches of Massachusetts be brought up to this great work? Shall the Massachusetts

up to this great work? Shall the Massachusetts Missionary Society pledge its utmost energies in the glorious attempt to dispel the darkness that gathers beyond our Western hills, to break up the entrenchments of the man of sin—to dispossess him of his strong holds—and to preserve the whole land of the Pilgrims from the polluting footsteps of the great Dragon that speaketh blasphemies against Now is the time. The armies of heaven are in

motion. When no man's heart faileth him, and every eye is turned to the hanner waving on high and bearing the inscription, "Jehovah Jireh"—the victory is gained—our land is henceforth Immanuel's-and distant generations will rise up to praise

### SABBATH SCHOOLS.

From the Christian Mirror. LESSON FOR THIRD SABBATH IN JULY.

John xvII. 1-12 Christ's Intercessory Prayer; "an excellent model" says Doddridge, "of his intercession in heaven, and a most comfortable and edifying representation of his temper both towards Gud & his people."

These words—referring to the preceding dis-ourse to the disciples. Is the attitude of the body, or any of its organs, in prayer, a matter of consequence? Under what relation should we address God. The hour is come—what hour?

Glorify thy Son—"All the circumstances of glory attending the sufferings of Christ; as the appearance of the angel to library the sufferings of Christ; as the appearance of the angel to library the suffering the suffering the suffering the car of Malchus, his good confession before Pilate, his extorting from that unjust judge a testimony of his improcesses, the dream of udge a testimony of his innocence, the dream of Pilate's wife, the conversion of the penitent robber, the astonishing constellation of virtues and graces which shone so bright in Christ's dying behaviour, and the supernatural darkness and all the other prodigies that attended his death; as well as his resur-rection, and exaltation at God's right hand, and the mission of the Holy Spirit, and the consequent suc-

mission of the Holy Spirit, and the consequent success of the gospel; are all to be looked upon as in answer to his prayer."—Don.

What is meant by all flesh? by those whom God gave to Christ? How does it appear that the eternal happiness of man should depend upon his knowledge of God and Jesus Christ? (v. 3.) How did Chirst glorify his Father on earth? What was the wark wiren him to do?

the work given him to do?

v. 5. The glory which I had with thee—"To suppose that this refers only to that glory which God intended for him in his decrees, were to sink and contract the sense far short of its genuine purpose How did Christ manifest the name of God. (

6.) Who were the men given him out of the world? What is said of them?

The world n The word, v. 8.—the doctrine. That I came forth from thee—that my mission is divine; that I

am the promised Messiah.

I pray for them, v. 9.—Who are intended by them? Who by the world? Why this difference in the regards of Christ towards them?

All mine are thine-my people, my interests, &c. re identical with thine. v. 10. Son of perdition, v. 12-one who deservedly

REFLECTIONS. 1. "The great ends of Christ's intercession are, o preserve his followers from final backsliding; to obtain the forgiveness of those sins, which they commit after their regeneration, and to secure their

reception into the world of glory."

2. No one, without the Spirit of Christ, and faith in him, knows in its most precious import, what it is to address God as sustaining towards us the endearing relation of Father.

the endearing relation of Father. Because ye are sons, God hath sent the Spirit of his Son into your hearts, crying, Abba, Father.'

We see (v. 2) the end for which power was given to Christ, as Mediator; that he might give eternal life to as many as the Father had given him. This power includes his intercession, Heb. vii. 25. Whe is able to save them, to the uttermost that He is able to save them to the uttermost that

come unto God by him, seeing he ever liveth to make intercession for them." 4. There can be no religion without knowledge; and no knowledge will secure eternal life, but the knowledge of God and of Jesus Christ, whom he

5. During his sojourn on earth, Christ never

would be diverted from the work which he came to perform. His language was, I must work the work of him that sent me, while it is day; and at the close of his career on earth, he could say with-out qualification—I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do. We must imitate his diligence and fidelity, if we would have the approba-tion of conscience at the close of life, and leave the world with the hope of seeing the glories of heaven.

6. We see what are some characteristics of true believers, (v. 6.) they are given to Christ-the di vine character is manifested unto them-and they keep God's word.

7. It belongs to an advanced stage of religious knowledge and experience, to determine respecting every doctrine-whether it comes from God. (v.7. Ministers should imitate Christ, in dealing out

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# FOREIGN ANNIVERSARIES.

### LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS.

Since our outside form was filled, we have received or regular files of the London "Record" containing account of the annual meetings of twenty religious and benevolent Societies held in London, of two held in Dublin, and of several held in Paris. Several of the accounts have been anticipated by previous arrivals; and we have already transfer red them to our pages from the Christian Watchman. We have also copied the proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society from the New-York Observer, which are not contained in these files. Very few of the London Anniversaries remain to be reported to us. The accounts before us are voluminous, filling no less than 92 columns of a paper larger than ours, and employing small type. By far the greater proportion, however, consists of the Speeches; which would not be interesting to our readers, except some particularly impressive ones which we shall copy. For the present, we give the notices of the meetings, and abstracts of the annual reports.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

The Acqual Meeting of this important Society, which was most numerously attended, was held in the Rotunla, Dublin, on Wednesday, April 1. In the absence of the Earl of Roden, the President of the Society, the Dean of 8t. Patrick's was called to the chair. The Report of the Committee for the last year, which was very encouraging, was read by Hartstonge Robinson, Esq., one of the Honarary Secreturies to the Society, from which it appeared that, during the last year, the income of the Society, including sales of books, amounted to 4,106f.; about 2,200f. were received from England, were included 23th. subscribed by the teachers and scholars in Sunday Schools. The Society had granted and sold, during the year, 11,864 Bibles, 24,291 Testaments, and 44,361 Spelling Books. The number of Bibles and Testaments issued during the year exceeded that of the preceding year by upwards of 10,000 copies.

The Report gave a gratifying statement, as to the beneficial effects of the system of instruction pursued by this Society, and concluded by an appeal to the benevolence of the public, that the blessings of a scriptural education may be diffused throughout Ireland.

The following is a statement of the number of Sunday Schools, &c. on the lists of this Society, on the 1st of January, 1829:—

uary, 1829:-	tion being an				
	Population in 1821.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars.	Number of gratnitous Teachers.	Proportion of Scholars to Populat'n
Prov. of Ulster,	2,001,966	1,619	141,851	12,196	1 to 14
Leinster,	1,785,702	353	25,412	2,652	1 - 70
Connaught,	1,053,918	129	6.817	585	1 - 155
Munster,	2,005,863	182	11,410	1,404	1 - 171
Jan. 5, 1829,	6,846,419	2,283	185,490	16,837	1 to 37
In connexion a last Year,		2,117	173,613	15,669	1 - 39
Increase*dur-		166	11,877	1,168	

\* This is the net increase, deductions having been made for Schools that may have been discontinued, or merged in others.

Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Singer, Rev.Hugh
White, the Recorder of Dublin, and Rev. R. Pope.

# DUBLIN AUXILIARY TO THE LONDON HIBER-NIAN SOCIETY.

NIAN SOCIETY.

For establishing Schools and circulating the Holy Seciptures in Ireland.

The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, 21 April, 1829. Lord Viscount Castlemaine in the Chair. Mr. Hune, one of the Secreturies, read the Report of the proceedings of the Society for the past year, by which it appeared that there was an increase of 206 schools and 9,118 scholars over the preceding year, making the whole number of Schools in connection with the of 200 schools and 9,108 scholars over the preceding year, making the whole number of Schools in connection with the Institution 1,352, containing 76,444 scholars—that it had circulated during the year 22,966 copies of the Holy Scriptures, making the total gratuitous distribution by the Society, 203,395 copies. That it employed within the year sixty-six persons as general and Cursory Inspectors and Scripture Renders, making an increase in this department of the Schools, and Scholars enrolled are—Day Schools, 630; Scholars, 47,946; Scholars enrolled are—Day Schools, 630; Scholars, 47,946; Scholars enrolled are—Day Schools, 630; Scholars, 47,946; Scholars enrolled are—Day Schools, 630; Scholars, 47,916; Roman Catholics, 19,793; Protestants, 28,123; Adult Schools, 261; Scholars, 10,864; Sunday Schools, 403; Scholars, 16,740; Irish Classes, 53; Scholars, 924; Total Schools, 1,352; Total Scholars, 76,444.

Scholars, 924; Total Schools, I.332; Total Scholars, 76,444.

The Report gave a most encouraging account of the success of the Society in every department of its labors, and stated, that nothing tended to repress its congratulatory language but the circumstance of the means of bestowing, not being proportioned to the demand of Scriptural Education, and it made a strong and forcible appeal to all persons interested in promoting the moral and religious improvement of Ireland, to assist in furthering its beneficial objects; deduced many testimonies in favor of the Society, from clergymen of different denominations, who were acquainted with its operations, and brought forward applications from even the Roman Catholic poor themselves, entreating extension of Scriptural education to their children. It appeared that though the Society's income had equalled that of former years, yet, from the enlargement of its operations, its ex-

penditure had increased so much as to involve it in a debt of 1,300%.

John M'Cliatock, I'sq., of Drumcar, said,—During the perusal of the Report, I have made a few observations, but the most important of which is, the enormous balance against the Society, being now in debt to its treasurer no less than 1200%. Tais, however, I would state, has not arisen from any mismanagement or misapplication of its funds, or from want of economy in its expenditure; it has entirely arisen from the great extension of the Society's operations, the schools having increased above the number in operation the preceding year by 306, and the scholars 9,118. The Society's schools are open to both sexes, and to all grades and denominations, no matter whether Roman Catholics or Protestants. The London Hibernian Society also embraces within itself the labors and objects of a missionary society, so far as the employment of Scripture readers is concerned. A Sunday School Society, an Adult School Society, and a Day School Society, an Adult School Society, and a Day School Society. I believe I might include more within its objects, but these are sufficient to call and impress upon every friend to Ireland's amelioration the necessity to subscribe liberally and handsomely to this invaluable Institution. I should also observe, that to enable a child to read the Word of God it costs the Society the small sum of three shillings; thus for the trifling sum of three shillings you can be made instrumental in having a boy or girl enabled to read God's holy Word. I am sure this will be a strong in lucement to every one now present to contribute to so useful a Society. Another and important feagirl emabled to read God's holy Word. I am sure this will be a strong in lucement to every one now present to contribute to so useful a Society. Another and important feature in this Institution is, that it pays its teachers only in proportion to the proficiency made by their papils. It has employed in its service inspectors whose business it is to examine into the actual progress made within each quarter by the pupils. I as a magistrate can bear testimony to the fact, that the Sabbath-day is in Ireland the day of crime and profanation. Now this Society, auxious to remedy this grievous evil, has instituted Sunday schools in order to give instruction to all willing to attend on the Lord's day. Let us all bear in mind that every three shillings contributed to this Society will put it in its power to have a child instructus all bear in mind that every three shillings contributed to this Society will put it in its power to have a child instruct-ed to read God's Word; and I trust that this consideration will produce its proper eff

Addresses were made by Arch-deacon Packenham; Rev. J. Burke, Rector of Kilcolgan, county of Galway; Rev. W. Urwick; Rev. Dr. Smart, from county of Armagh; Mr. Pope; and the Rev. Messae. Newman, Mayers, Trench, Massy, Stuart, and Cooper.

# AUX. WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

April 29th, this Society met in London, Lancelot Haslope Esq. in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Rev. J. Mortin, missionary for 15 years in the W. Indies; J. Dyer Esq. of the Admiralty; Rev. J. Storrey; Rev. Mr. Elmby; Rev. Mr. Usher; Rev. E. Hoole, late missionary at Madras; R. Campbell Esq.; Rev. T. Schwartz; Rev. Mr. Davis; J. Elliott Esq. and J. Wild Esq.

The Rev. James Dickson read the report, which com-menced by stating that a review of the operations of the Society would be sufficient to excite the most entire confi-dence not only in the goodness, but in the practicability of Society would be standed to excite the most entire confidence not only in the goodness, but in the practicability of the Society's object. As, however, full decails would be submitted to the general Society, the Report would not enter at length into the operations of the Society abroad. In the European states, including Ireland, Sweden, France, and the Mediterranese, matters continued. and the Mediterranean, matters continued much the same last year. In Ireland, there were twenty-one missional

and a superintendent of schools, itinerating through thirteen of the most destitute districts of that interesting country. According to the report of Mr. Edwards, the Society had now in that country 1438 scholars, 702 of whom read the Scriptures, and a proportionate number of whom were learning to write. The Gibraltar station had obtained a melancholy notoriety by the dreadful fever, which had burried to the grave hundreds of its inhabitants. The chapel there had been turned into an hospital, in consequence of which the Society had been deprived of the benefits arising from sympathetic piety. The fever had cut off many, and amongst others Mr. Barber, one of the most valuable missionaries of the Society, and, indeed, whose place as a Spanish missionary, could not be supplied; but the Committee had sent out Mr. Stenson, formerly in the Canada mission, to officiate in his stead. Malta and the Ionian Islands also gave excellent promise, and although from circumstances, many conversions could not be enumerated, still the work of preparation was going well on. The pacification of the eastern countries, which had been the scene of the labors of the apostles, and of Greece, would lay open a new field for enterprise, and there was every hope that the Parent Society would be enabled through this, to spread the Gospel through that glorious country. In Ceylon and the Islands of the Indian Sea, the mission proceeded prosperously, and no diminution of success was to be supposed on account of there

terprise, and there was every hope that the Parent Society would be enabled through this, to spread the Gospel through that glorious country. In Ceylon and the Islands of the Indian Sea, the mission proceeded prosperously, and no diminution of success was to be supposed on account of there not being new announcements of the conversion of priests. The reverse was the fact, for the converted had joined the church, while the defeated had retired to their jungles. There had been, however, in the last year, in addition to an accession of 115 members, one or two native missionaries, and between 5000 and 6000 children. It was a consoling circumstance, that no less than 30,000 children had received an entirely Christian education, and these persons were now becoming the sole commercial agents in the island. In Tongataboo and New Zealand, a great change has taken place. The character and motives of the missionaries had become manifest, and they were now enabled to secure a more convenient dwelling-place. In one of the Tonga Islands, Tugoo, a chief, had been anxious to receive a missionary, although his wishes had experienced great opposition. From South Africa, the information was most cheering. The inhabitants of all languages and all classes, both and Cape Town and the various settlements of the interior, worshipped in harmony, and the missionaries now itinerated on a fixed and regular plan, and were received with kindness and hospitality. In the West Indies the progress was also prosperous. In Jannica, two of the missionaries had been cast into a boathsome prison, on the plea of the want of a licence; but this proceeding had been declared liggal by the highest law authorities, and the persons who committed them were struck off the list of magistrates. This would be good merely as a proof of impartiality, but it would be still better, as it would tend to put an end to the system of licensing altogether. In various other islands, the missionaries related that the chapels were too small. ystem of licensing altogether. In various other islands, he missionaries related that the chapels were too small, and that there had been a great accession of numbers. The increase in the West Indies for the last year had been 1511. The Report concluded by stating that it depended upon the people, whether the Society could proceed in their efforts to

relieve human nature from superstition and ignorance, and to increase the knowledge of Christ. to increase the knowledge of Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Anderson read the cash account, which detailed the various sums received in the different districts. At the Mission House there had been received £1,690; the City-road district, £587. The total amount received this year, £6897 1s. 7d., being an increase over last year of £137 1s. 2d.

### RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

May 7th, a meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, for the Western part of the Metropolis, the Marquis of Cholmonde ley in the chair. After prayer by Mr. Sibthorpe, the meeting was addressed by him; by the Chairman; the Assistant Secretary; Rev. J. Hatchard, of Plymouth; Rev. W. Jowett, of Malta; Rev. J. Hughes; Rev. Dr. Steinkopff, For Sec.; Rev. D. Wilson; Rev. J. Burnett, from Ireland; Rev. R. Hill; Rev. W. Orme, Sec. of the Lond. Mis. Soc.; Dr. Henderson; Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; and Rev. H. D. Leeves, missionary from Constantinople. No regular report was read. Several gentlemen stated

oportant facts; but we have room only for the remarks of Mr. Jones, the Assistant Secretary.

This Society commenced in 1799. The object of its This Society commenced in 1799. The object of its founders was, to extend through all the king lone of the earth the influence of Christianity, and the power of the Church of Christ. In the year 1896, the Society took its first great step, and commenced publishing what were called Hawker's Tracts, of a class superior to those usually distributed by those itinerant venders. It was a gratifying fact, that within two years and a half from that time, they circulated not less than 752,000 tracts; and in 1809, an important addition was made to their catalogue, and the valuable publication of the Dairyman's Daughter was given to the world in several languages, to the extent of more than \$9,000; so powerful were the effects created by that admirable works, that a man in a humble rank of life in Finland, enued it to be publicated and included the publication of the publication of the second of the included of his native land, and circulated copies of it to a very considerable extent. In the year 1824, a mighty increase took of his native land, and circulated copies of it to a very considerable extent. In the year 1824, a mighty increase took place in the usefulness of the Institution—they then began to publish magazines, and about that time one individual caused the Holy War to be stereotyped, as well as other important works. He would now, with the permission of the Meeting, proceed to institute some comparisons, for the purpose of shewing the progressive increase of the utility of the Institution, from the comparement to the present s printed copies of most of their publications in Italian, and German. Even in Iceland their lab ign department they had been ably ass eign department they had been ably assisted by Messrs. Hen-berson, Pinkerton, Kincough, and Patterson. Their at-tention had been drawn to the millions who lived under the sceptre of China without the advantage of religious instruc-tion, and they had accordingly devoted 2000L, to the great object of promoting the study of the truths of Christianity in that vast empire. In Madras, the 84th Regiment formin that vast empire. In Madras, the S4th Regiment formed a Society in connection with that Institution, and in several other parts of India considerable activity had been manifested in the good cause. In New South Wales, in the islands of the Pacific, in Canada, in short, in every dedendency or connection of Great Britain, the interests of pure and undefiled religion had been promoted through the persons of that Society.

On the 15th of May, the regular anniversary meeting of the same Society was held at the City of London tavern, Mr. James in the chair. This meeting, after the report was read, was addressed by Rev. R. Marks; Rev. Dr. Phillip; Rev. Dr. Bennett; J. James Esq.; Rev. J. Hughes; Rev. W. Jowett; Rev. S. Hildyard; Rev. Mr. Ashton; Rev. J. Hands; S. Fletcher Esq.; Rev. H. Montague; Rev. Dr. Cas: Capt. Dver. R. N.; and Rev. J. Campbell. The Report stated, that in China, in Pinang, Singap

The Report stated, that in China, in Pinang, Singapore, and the whole of India beyond the Ganges, the exertions of the Society had met with great success. Tracts had penetrated to many parts, where the presence of a missionary would not be tolerated, and had been sought with avidity by many, particularly among the Chinese. In Java, also, the distribution of Tracts had been extensive, and had produced the best effects; but not merely Irid Tracts been sent forth, the Scriptures, or select parts of them, had been rought after with great eagerness. In India within the Ganges, the Society had been still more successful. At Calcutts, Serampore, Benares, Surat, Bombay, Madras, and several other portions of our Indian possessions, and of India generally, the Society had succeeded in distributing, and with great effect, some hundreds of thousands of Tracts. In Australia, New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, in Southern and Western Africa, in Spanish America, in the United States, in the West Indian, and our British North American Colonies, the exertion of the Society had been unremitting. Many luminers of thousands of Tracts had been unremitting. in the West Indian, and our Eritish North American Colo-nies, the exertion of the Society had been unremitting. Ma-ny hundreds of thousands of Tracts had been distributed, and by these means it was to be hoped that many had been led to a knowledge of the truth. The progress of the Society had been equally prosperous in the different constries of En-rope, and particularly amongst the German and the Northern States. In France also, about \$00,000 Tracts had been distributed during the year.

distributed during the year.

In describing the proceedings of the Society at home, it was stated, that in Ireland particularly, there had been distributed outing the year upwards of 68,000 Tracts, books, and hand-bills, to ministers in various parts of that country. The total number distributed to Ireland in the course of the year, through the agrees of various parts.

The total number distributed to Ireland in the course of the year, through the agency of various societies, was 118,000; besides which, the Committee had recently voted 100,000 additional publications for the same important objects.

On the subject of the general circulation of the Society, the Report stated, that during the year the following Tracts and Hand-bills had been circulated:—21,000 Tracts and 72,000 Hand-bills to the Christian Instruction Society; 20,000, Bristol City Mission; 60,000, in the courts and alleys of London, in prisons, hospitals, and work-houses; 248,000 at the pleasure fairs in London and its vicinity; 28,000 a-

mong the crowds attending the execution of criminals, and the same number at different horse-races; 4,500 to the Committee for the Houseless Poor; 23,000 to soldiers and sailors; 150,000 or the Sabbath-day; 6,000 Portuguese Tracts to the emigrants at Plymouth. Supplies have also been sent to convict ships; and numerous other important objects have been attended to—making the total circulation of publications during the year amount to Ten Millions One Hundred and Thirteen Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-Three, being an increase of 1820.63 without including any of the and threed hossand four Humera and Says have, being an increase of 463,956, without including any of the Tracts published at the Society's expense in foreign countries.—The Report summed up the state of the Society's thinds by remarking, that the total amount of its inconve, for the year before last, was 18,417l. 3s. 1d.; and for the last year was 22,731l. 7s. 1d. making an increase of 4,314l. 4s.

LONDON JEWS SOCIETY. The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, held their 21st annual meeting at the Freemason's Hall, May 8th, Sir Thomas Baring in the chair. Before the time arrived, every part of the hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, save the end gallery. That was the organ gallery, in which were ranged the Jewish children of the Society's school, who, by the neatness of their dress and propriety of demeanor, presented a most interesting appearance. Before the proceedings commenced, they sung several hymns, accompanied by a lady on the organ. After prayer, the Rev. B. Woodd addressed the children; at the close of which they retired, and their places were immediately filled by ladies and gentlemen. After the report was read, the meeting listened to addresses from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry Roy W. Jowett, Hon, and Rev. Gerard Noel, Rev. Mr. Reichardt one of the Society's Misionaries. Rev. C. Simeon, Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Sir Geo. Rose, Bart., Rev. D. Wilson & Henry Drummond, Esq.

The Report of this Society is given at considerable length We have room now only or the account of general operations: the "survey of the rarious stations occupied by missionaries and agents," must be deferred.

Funds.—The Contributions of the year ending March 31st, amount to the sun of 12,8301.6s. 7d., exceeding those of the previous year, by the sum of 1021. 19s. 4d. This increase arises under the head of Legacies received; the amount of regular Contributions remaining nearly the same as last year. In the remittances of the friends of the Jewister of the previous remaining that the same as last year. ish cause in Ireland, an increase of 2001, was reported last ish cause in Ireland, an increase of 2001, was reported last year, and this year there is a further increase of 1501; the sum of 14541. 12s. 6d. having been received from that country. Nearly 10001, has been raised, chiefly during the past year, and by the Members of this Society, for the support of an Institution at Warsaw, for the temporary relief of Jewish converts and inquirers after truth, by enabling them to obtain the means of fivelihood by their own labor.

to obtain the means of hyelitoof by their own labor.

During the past year, no new Auxiliary Societies have been actually formed, your Committee can truly declare that amidst that increasing spirit of inquiry and commiseration for the Jewish Nation, which is evident almost wherever the genuine influence of Christianity is felt, the greatest want which they have experienced has been that of william always the property of the pr est want which they have experienced has been that of wil-ling advocates, ready togo forth in the spirit and with the bles-sing of the Lord, to plead for Is-ael, to engage the sympathies and exertions of sincere Christians in behalf of the scattered children of Zion, and to tell the Church how "the Lord obth build up Jerusalem," how "he gathereth together the outcasts of Israel." Chiefly for want of this assistance, there are many counties in England, and several of them a-mongst the most extensive, is which no Auxiliary Society has been regularly established; and in which no Christian effort whatever has been publishy made for the promotion of this cause.

Houses at Cambridge Heath .- Your Committee have Houses at Cambridge Heeth.—Vour Committee have be satisfaction of reporting, that the fourteen houses erected on the ground belonging to the Society, adjoining the Episcopal Chapel and Schools, at Cambridge Heath, have been finished, during the last year, by the assistance of a friend, who has advanced the necessary funds, and that they are now ready for habitation. One is already tenanted, and two others are fitting up for the reception of the Students of your Seminary, who will occupy them before Mid-Scriptures .- During the past year there have been issued

Scripture:—During the past year there have been issued om the Depository of your Society, 2,020 complete copies, and 20,327 portions of the Old Testament Scriptures in He-rew, 919 copies of the Pentateuch, in Judeo-Polish, 27 of the Prophets in German-Hebrew, and 127 of the New Tes-ament in Hebrew and German-Hebrew.

tament in Hebrew and German-Hebrew.

A new demand has arisen upon the resources of your Society in the willingness of the Jews to read the Scriptures in the modern languages of Europe, and many of your Missionary stations have it this respect been largely supplied by the British and Foreign Hible Society. A complete set of varsions of the Scripture was some time ago presented for the use of your Missionary Scrimary, as well as another comprising the most weeful resolute for the use of the missionary at Warsan.

comprising the most seeful versions for the use of the mission-ry litrary at Warsaw. The missionaries at Warsaw are at present proceeding ith the translation of the Judeo-Polish version of the Old estament Scriptures, of which the Pentateuch has already and an extensive circulation as mentioned in a former re-nort. The language of this translation is spoken by at least we or three millions of Lew, of whom a large proportion have a very imperfect knowledge of the Hebrew, if they un-

lerstand it at all.
Your Committee are ansiously looking for the completion
of a translation of the Scriptures into Jewish Spanish,
which is the language spoken by the Jews of Spain, and Porugal, Turkey, and around the shores of the Mediterranean. of the New Testament has been offer under the superintendance of the Mr. Lowndes, in behalf of the British and Foreign Bible The revision of the Hebrew New Testament by Dr. New

nan, a learned Christian Jew of Breslaw, has almost arri-ed at its completion; and your Committee were desiron-take immediate steps for producing an improved version to take immediate steps for producing an improved version which might be at once litteligible and acceptable to the Jews, and likewise faithfules a translation of the Word of God. Further attempts are, however, suspended for the present, in consequence of the application of an eminent publisher of the Scriptures in various languages, (who is now preparing an edition of the New Testament in Hebrew,) to have the use of the present version, with all the proposed emendations and corrections of some of the most learned Hebrew scholars in Europe, at present in the possession of your Society.

Your Committee have Ikewise undertaken to print an

edition of the Pentateuch with Hebrew and German on opcontion of the Pentateucu win Hebrew and German on op-posite pages, together with the Haphtorah, or selections from the Prophets, as used in the synagogue service of the Jews, and likewise a few other selections of the chief prophecies telating to the Messiah, both printed in the same manner. Several of your missionaries have long felt the importance of this work, as likely to be very acceptable and useful to

During the past year about 14,000 tracts in various languages have been issued from your depository for circ amongst the Jews, besides a much greater numbe lished on the Continent and the greater number

.-The number of children now under instruction n the schools of your Society at Bethnal Green, is forty boys

and forty-three girls. forty-three girls.

In establishing schools in other parts of the world, your manitee have acted upon the simple principle of giving riptural instruction to all the Lewish children who were ling to attend without a finishing to a tree with a silver of the control of the contr attend, without affording any other inducement. The schools at Hamburgh, Posen, Pinne, Dres-ras, and Bombay in the East Indies, were mend in the last Report. Others have since been established at Dautzie, Margonin, Schlichtensheim, and Warsaw, to which more particular reference will be made when your Committee come to notice the Missionary stations of your Society. The number of children in the different schools

ey have every reason to believe, exceeds five hundred.

Missions.—The number of missionary agents at present
connexion with your Society, is thirty-six, of whom
relve are of the Jewish nation, besides subordinate reachwerve are of the Jewish nation, besides subordinate feachers employed in the various schools. In the course of the year, ten students have been under instruction in your Seminary, of whom four have been appointed to the Missionary work. Five have been admitted since your last Auniversary, and three more are shortly expected to arrive from Berlin.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

May 12th, a crowded meeting of this Society, or rather Societies, was held at the City of London taxern; W. B. Gurney, Esq. presided, and Rev. Mr. Upton offered prayer and thanksgiving. After the report was received, addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Philip, missionary to South Africa; Rev. S. Hildyard; Rev. Mr. Wilson, missionary to the North of England; Rev. Dr. Bennet; Rev. H. Hands, issionary to the E. Indies; Rev. H. F. Burder; Rev. H. Townley; Rev. Mr. Mundy, formerly a missionary in India; and Rev. Mr. Davis, a Welsh minister.

Mr. Lloyd, the Secretary, read the Report. It stated Mr. Lloyd, the Secretary, read the Report. It stated in Paris, to whom the Society had lately remitted 201.; that Committee were in correspondence with all the Protestant ministers of France; and from a book lately published in Paris, it appeared that there were in France (not including

the Confession of Augsburg) 305 pastors, 438 Protestant places of worship, 79 Sunday schools, and 392 elementary

In Hamburg, at first, great opposition was made to the Sunday schools, but that opposition was almost completely silenced by an able pamphlet, published by the Rev. Mr. Rantenburg, and now the schools there are increasing rapidly, there being no less than 284 schools and 24 teachers, and the children very regular in their attendance. At Bremen opposition schools were set up, the number there was over 160.

the last Report, there had been another established this year, and notwithstanding opposition, the number of children were increasing; it was remarked in a communication from thence. the more the enemies of Christianity work a more did the servants of the Lord exert them In Malta, the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and in Corfu the Rev. Mr. Lownder, had Sunday Schools. In Syra an interest-ing School had been established by the Rev. Dr. Korck, and

ing School had need estandished by the Rev. Dr. Korek, and in all thes islands religious education was spreading through the little children instructing their parents; and the Greeks are described as a curious people thirsting after knowledge. In India beyond the Ganges, there were Sunday Schools, at Malacca five, and at Penang, Mr. Dwyer describes the children who attend the Schools as greatly improved. In a Society within the Ganges, the system, was also publics. Society within the Ganges, the system was also making progress. At Calcutta a religious Society of ladies had collected a subscription of 5,000l. to build a school; 2,000l. of which was subscribed by a Hiudoo Rajah. The School Book Society there issue at the rate of 12,750 volumes per annum. By the Report of the Scotch missionaries, it appears that in the district of Bankot there were 40, and 1,484 children. In Hurnee, 39 Schools, 1,725 children, and from several other parts of the country there were similar accounts. In Ceylon there were 93 free Schools and 4,322 children. The accounts from all these were very interesting, and contained many wonderful instances of the happy influence of the Gospel, & of religious education under various societies. At the last examination of some of the children in New South Wales, they gave great satisfaction; one little girl having learned voluntarily by heart, without Society within the Ganges, the system was also making progress. At Culcutta a religious Society of ladies had colchildren in New South Wales, they gave great satisfaction; one little girl having learned voluntarily by heart, without the knowledge of the master, thirty-five verses of the 24th chapter of St. Luke. Similar accounts were recaived from New-Zealand and the Sandwich Islands. In the latter place there were 26,000 pupils at Schools, many of them taught by natives. It was felt highly gratifying that the Sunday School system had made such progress in the United States, as it appeared by a Report from that country, there were 3,760 schools, \$2,806 teachers, and 259,656 scholars; and according to the estimated increase since the cholars; and according to the estimated increase since the scholars, and according to the estimated increase since the last Report, the number of scholars must now amount to 345,000. There the Sunday School missionaries had done incalculable good, and were calling for fresh assistance to extend the sphere of their usefulness. At a late Meeting of the missionaries in Maryland, they undertook in a Resolution, in humble reliance on Almighty God, to establish Sunday School, in terry terms will be consequently as the control of the second of the seco day Schools in every town, village, congregation, society, or section of Maryland within the space of two years. The connexion between Sunday Schools, and Bible classes, with the revival of religion in America, was a most gratifying circumstance, and well adapted to encourage the efforts made to promote the religious education of the young in all

classes of society.
In Canada, there were Sunday Schools in connection with In Canada, there were Sunday Schools in connection with the Wesleyan Mission, and exertions were making to ex-tend them. The accounts from Montreal, Quebec, Kings-ton, and several other places were very gratifying; as well as from New Brunswick, and Newfoundland. The accounts from the West India Islands were very sat-

factory, and too numerous even to be referred to.

The Rev. Mr. Torry, writing from Buenos Ayres, says The Rev. Mr. Torry, writing from Buenos Ayres, says, at it is an interesting feature in the moral, as well as intellectual prospects of this country, that a large portion of the youth and children are getting the rudiments of an education so far as to read intelligently their native language. Very frequently has it occurred, whilst distributing Tracts or Testaments amongst the poorer classes, that all the adult inmates of a cottage have been held in suspense, whilst a little boy or girl was called in from the yard to decipher the pages, and when no children belonged to the family. I have not unfrequently known them to send for some neighboring child who could read, or perform the same offices." The papers relative to the Home Mission are too numerous to be even adverted to. The Report concluded by stating, that even adverted to. The Report concluded by statis the experience of the past added fresh proofs of the the experience of the past anded tresh proofs of the bench-cent influence of Sunday Schools, and their friends had great reason to "thank God and take courage;" but inforder still further to extend the benefits of religious education, it was of unspeakable importance that these three objects should be kept continually in view:—

1. That in all schools increased attention should be paid to apply adjoint interpretation to the proofs of the paid

apply religious instruction to the understanding.

2. That Bible classes should be formed to include all oung people in the respective congregations, who are not omprehended in the Sunday Schools.

omprehended in the Sunday Schools.

3. That particular care should be taken to qualify the achieves for their important duties, in the most efficient maner. The progress already mode in these particulars was not graftlying, but much yet remained to be done. Chris-

never did the mount Zion of our God appear more designa-ful than when the dew of youth spreads its freshness, and thereby apreads the hearns of the "sun of Righteousness." The accounts as audited were then read. The annual re-ceipts of the Society were 5,3281. 11s. 3d., the disburse-ments, 5,1031. 12s. 11d., leaving a balance of 2241. 18s. 3d., but the Society have forther demands upon it to the amount of 4311. 10s. 9d., leaving a balance on the whole, against the Society, of 2221. 12s. 5d.

# IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.

The 15th anniversary of this Society was held May 12th nd was very numerously and respectably attended. Thos. Walker presided. Addresses were made by Rev. J. Fletcher; Rev. G. Collison; Rev. J. Campbell; Rev. J. Burnett; Rev. A. Fletcher; Rev. Dr. Styles; and Rev. Mr.

The Report stated, that the interests of Ireland had late The Report stated, that the interests of Ireland land lately received universal attention from the British people, and
in many instances measures were proposed for its relief of a
very opposite description. The Committee of the Irish Evangelical Society had pointed out to their agents the necessity of not interfering in any political discussion. It procreded to pronounce a warm eulogy on the late Rev. Matthew Wilks, the founder of the Institution. It further stated, that the strong attachment of their departed father to
the Society, was recorded by his generous bequest of 501,
out of his personal estate, and by the appropriation to its
funds of the sum of 1231L, intrusted to his discretional disposal by an unknown benefactor. posal by an unknown benefactor. sal by an unknown benefactor.

The Report then noticed the Society's operations in Ire-

The principal stations in the province of Leinste Nass, Maryboro', and Wexford. The labors of the Society's agents in these districts were extremely successful. A Library had been established at Naas, to which many of the inhabitants cheerfully subscribed. The province of Ulster had also shared very advantageously of the Society's ster had also shared very advantageously of the Society's habors. In Connaught there were seven agents employed, who preached in the Irish language, and were the instruments of converting many souls to God. In the remaining province of Munster, there are agents in almost all of the principal towns, who have done great good and are laboring hard in the vineyard of the Lord. Thus is the Irish Evangelical Society, in conjunction with kindred Institutions, at-tempting to throw around the provinces of Ireland the gold-en chain of divine love; and when one hears shall beat in every busom of her long-divided children, and when Envery busom of her long-divided cumient, and the fellowship lish and Irish hearts shall all become one in the fellowship of Christ, its fondest hopes will be consummated. During the uset year, the attention of the Committee has been estimated. the past year, the attention of the Committee has been especially demanded towards its academy at Dublin; the number of students at Midsummer last being reduced to five, and the respected tutors having made application for Scotch and the respected tutors having made application for Scotch and English candidates to supply the vacancies, it became a serious duty for the Committee to consider the propriety of suspending this branch of its operations, as the Institution had, at least, partially failed in its original design—that of training up the natives of Ireland as Christian evangelists, as the most acceptable and effective ministers of Ireland are not natives Ireland; as the Committee had reason to believe that walk-passified, and prefid exercise residue to the control of the second of the control of the cont that well-qualified and useful agents might be obtained from ther sources, and as they were convinced that the large por other sources, and as they were convinced that the large por-tion of the funds there expended (above 7004, per annum) might be more advantageously employed in active operations for evangelizing Ireland, they convened a Special General Meeting of the Society on the 17th of February last. The receipts for the last year amounted to £3,719,11,2 and the ex-penditure to about £3,433; leaving a balance of £386.

# LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY

The Anniversary Meeting of the London Missionary So-ciety was held on Thursday, May 14th, in the City-road Chapel, and was most numerously attended, every part of this spacious building baying been filled to overflowing. At a quarter before ten o'clack, William Alers Hankey, Esq. took the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Orme, one of the Secretatook the Chair. The Rev. Mr. Orme, one of the Secretaries, read extracts from the leading parts of the Report,
which was considered too voluminous to read throughout.
Those extracts gave a most gratifying description of the result of the Society's operations during the past year, in various parts of the world. With respect to the funds, it appeared that the receipts of the Society, during the past year,
had exceeded the receipts of the former year, by the sum of
1,1001. but that the Society's operations had been extended
so far, that the expenditure exceeded the receipts by nearly

7,000/., the total expenditure amounting to nearly 49,00/. The Report concluded by strongly pressing the claims of the Society to increased support from the Christian public.

Addresses were made by the Chairman; Rev. J. Clayton;

Rev. Dr. Philip; Mr. Fowel Buxton, M. P.; Rev. J Hands; Rev. J. Julian; Rev. J. Dickson, a Wesleyan; W. Wilberforce Esq.; J. Thomas Esq., of the Madras Civil Service; Rev. J. Burnet, from Cork; Rev. J. Mundy; Rev. Adrian Van Dense, from the Netherlands; Mr. Alderman Venables; and Rev. Dr. Dixon, of Edinburgh.—The Rev. Mark Wilks, of the Paris Mission, was also present and addressed the meeting; at the close of which he introduced the three young missionaries for South Africa, whose ordination is mentioned in the proceedings of the Religious Societies in Paris, below. Mr. Wilks "handed them over, in the name of the Paris Missionary Society, to Dr. Philip and this Society." Dr. P. will return to Cape Town as superintendant of the London Society's missions in that quarter, and these young men will be under his direction.

One of them made a short address in the English language, to which Dr. P. replied. The whole was an affecting scene

### ANNIVERSARIES OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIE TIES OF PARIS.

The following letter, containing an account of the proceedings of the Meetings of the Protestant Religious Societies of Paris, held simultaneously with our own, we are persuaded will be read with lively interest:—Record.

You have doubtless heard, that at length three missionaries are to leave the Mission House here; their destination is to the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope. While great and unpertainty was felt as to the choice of a station for

ries are to leave the Mission House here; their destination is to the Hottentots at the Cape of Good Hope. While great doubt and uncertainty was felt as to the choice of a station for them, the providence of God pointed out one so manifestly, that nothing remained but to send them out at his call. Dr. Philip has kindly undertaken to take these young men under his wing, and see them comfortably settled at the Cape, being himself Director of the Missions on that station. They will, of course, be entirely under the superintendence of the Paris Missionary Society, but profit by Dr. P.'s local knowledge in the prosecution of their labors in Africa. With this interesting prospect in view, our minds were prepared to enjoy the Meetings of this year, and certainly our bighest expectations have been more than fulfilled.

On Tuesday evening, April 28, as usual, the Tract Society met at Mr. Thiery's, and was remarkably well attended. On Wednesday our Missionary Meeting was held at the church of St. Marie. It was opened by Mr. Grandpierre's Report, giving an energetic and beautiful survey of missions all over the world, but especially of the progress made during the past year in France: eight wore Branch Societies. Even in some distant mountain villages, little associations have been formed by women, for working for the missions, which have caused a beneficial re-action. The state of the funds proved that the spirit of missions is increasing, there being an augmentation of 8,000 francs, besides many sums not yet received. The ladies' sade at the new year brought 3,400 francs. He concluded with a very sweet address, which was received with great pleasure by all the assembly. which was received with great pleasure b If the assembly.

Mr. Martin, of Bordeaux, Mr. Stapfer, and several other

spoke in a more or less interesting manner, and finally, Rolland, one of the Missionaries, made a most affecting speech.

He expressed the joy bimself and his brethren felt in the

He expressed the joy bimself and his brethure felt in the prospect of their departure, and then bade furewell.

I never heard more simple eloquence, for it was the full effusion of a heart warmed with the love of Christ. The whole meeting was in tears; even the gentlemen on the platform were deeply affected, and I have no doubt it produced a salutary effect on all. The whole was concluded by a beautiful hymn (composed for the occasion by M. Juillerat, and sung by a choir) and prayer.

In the evening we met again at the Mission House, which, since Mr. Grandpierre's marriage, has been opened.

Thursday was the Bible Society's day, and we had our usual meeting at Mr. Luteroth's in the evening. Both his rooms were immensely crowded. The subject, proposed by Mr. F. Monod, was, "What are the most effectual means the Christian can employ for the advancement of religion

Mr. F. Monod, was, "What are the most effectual means the Christian can employ for the advancement of religion around him." This important question was discussed till a very late hour, in a spirit of true faith and charity, by all the pastors. We concluded with prayer, and that beautiful hymn of Malan's, "C'est toi Jesus que recherche mon ame." One common feeling of Christian love pervaded all hearts. O, how sweet is this communion which the children of God enjoy: the world cannot give it, nor can its scorn withferny it. orn withdraw it.

The Christian Moral Society met in the morning of Fri-

The Christian Moral Society met in the morning of Friday, and Mr. Luteroth again united all the circle at his house in the evening. I was not present, but was told that a very warm discussion took place, on the love of the world. Seval persons were evidently awakened to a feeling of the importance of religion by the conversation of the preceding evening; one, in particular, said, that he now, for the first time, began to perceive that the world, whose entire conversion was prophesied in Scripture, did not mean the beathen only, but a world who professed to know God, without loving him. He professed his ignorance, though a minister, and candidly asked. What was meant by the term "world," as used in Scripture.

Saturday was destined for the ordination of the three missionaries. At first no hope was entertained of the approba-

Saturday was destined for the ordination of the three mis-sionaries. At first no hope was entertained of the approba-tion of the Consistory, but God, who is always better to his people than their unbelief dares to hope, inclined the hearts of this formidable body in their favor; and Mr. Marron him-self undertook to obtain the church of St. Marie for the cer-emony, and also offered the assistance of himself and his colleagues. At two o'clock the church was filled. Beneath the rulnit was iduced a table, on which was half the World of God; opposite to it sat the three young men, in the dres ters, and round sat the pastors, in their robes, and of ministers, and round sat the pastors, in their robes, and the members of the Convocation. Mr. Grandpierressend, ed the pulpit and addressed his young friends from these words—"The love of Christ constraineth us." He seemed at first unable to master the powerful emotion he felt, but a length succeeded.

[After the discourse, he called upon them to make public claration of their desire to undertake the office of mission aries to the heathen; to which Lemue responded for himsel and his brethren. The three then knelt down, and Mc G asked them the usual questions, to which they answered by raising their hands. He advanced, and laying both his hands on Lemue, solemnly consecrated him to preach the gospel to the heathen, in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. In like manner he did to the other two all the Pastors in succession laid their hands upon their heads, and some were deeply affected as they spoke a word of encouragement, or offered up a silent prayer in their be half. There was deep emotion in the assembly; many wept aloud, and accompanied them with his blessing. Me Paulmier, of Rouen, prayed. When all was concluded, the young missionaries arose from their knees, and Mr. G. emraced them with brotherly affection. The rest of the pas tors and all their friends also gave them the kiss of peace. and joyfully welcomed them as laborers in the vineyard of

Christ.1 On Sunday the pastors had a meeting at Mr. Luteroth's, after morning service, for the purpose of praying for the dif-fusion of light in France. I was told that the deep feeling fusion of light in France. I was told that the deep feeling excited amongst them was quite astenishing. On Monday they again met, and joined in prayer at Mr. F. Monod's. In the evening the usual monthly meeting was held in the Chapelle des Eroles, at the Oratoire, when the excitement was almost more powerful than on Saturday. "It is a night indeed much to be remembered," and it has left an indelible impression on the minds of many who were present. The rowd was immense, even the passage leading to the chape and the stairs, were througed to suffocation; and number were conpelled to remain at a distance too great to hear, but unable to retreat or advance. Bisseux, the youngest missionary, first spoke, and after him his two friends, all exbut unable to retreat or advance. Bisseus, the youngest missionary, first spoke, and after him his two friends, all expressing, with great simplicity and feeling, their sorrow in bidding furewell to their country and friends, but the joy also they felt in commencing their labors, carnestly imploring the prayers of all the Church of God in their behalf. Mr. Wilke, (who, from illness, had not been able to assist at any of the other meetings) then came forward, and addressing the three young men said, "Yes, we do pray for you, the past attests we have prayed for you, the present scene attests we have prayed for you, the present scene attests we have prayed for you, the present scene attests we have prayed for you, the present scene attests we have prayed for you, to our prayers—'c'etait la priere qui vous a engendre.' I answer for myself, for my brethren, for this congregation, that we do pray for you, and will continue to pray. Am I justified in this promise! (Yes, yes, was the reply, from every part of the chapel.) You say you are filled with sortow, and with joy, in quitting one are we also—we feel a natural sorrow at parting—it is allowable. Paul also felt it when he said, 'What mean we to weep, and to break mine heart?' But we feel a holy joy in sending you forth into the Lord's vineyard. In this place, where we have spent many delightful hours of prayer and praise, together, we part. We have often experienced it to be the house of God—the gate of heaven; where can we better bid you addie in this world, than at the gate of heaven? Soon, we shall have passed through that gate—we shall be on the other side. O, may we meet you there, surrounded by multitudes of heaven, who have been brought to the knowledge of God through your means. Many of our Committee, as young and strong as you, have already passed knowledge of God through your means. Many of on mittee, as young and strong as you, have already that barrier, and many of us, still living, can never to zee your faces again, even should you return. We

sait you, then, dearly ance of the Savion-be will never fail you quit father and m and will he then fayou than all you has of the Lord, and in the descendants of the abandon their countries, prayed for their them. The same is the same five missionaries we Bartholomew, in se open day, were sen and accompanied w and accompanied w This (he said) is

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To-night (Thurs. ne expression

To-night (Thursday Meeting, take final leave of The subject propose every one has sheve out for their bined in the work of

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the resolution passe destitute families i and to say that thi upon the cordial co all assembled on th on in the providend dertaking. Rev. 1 dress. We lost t the closing paragra the latter was de the South and We hundred thousand Ribles in their hon the families of wid fathers are sots, ur dulge their lusts; a just begun the wor For vast numbers

The Rev. Dr. C Society is perfect! would rely to fulfil of labor, trust in t town and church n placed upon the I fully before their I can be obtained and we are going done; for the want Greece, the Sand

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and need interfere of this day, we l and daughters, w to the field. By forward to effect ployed in explori the field. But the lers do not aid u ministers of the v this work must be il and the pope w is the bane of the ry house, and per and lying wonder ern, and not con adopted. It is a the monopoly of ges. But, brethe great, and the fie that our enterprize intelligence, befor will be done, for angel of the Bib mil, with the an of all the benevol our purpose, and their smiles. W

rence also in this The Rev. Dr. markable eras in which is past, an we should live to British and Fore the greatest insti her Auxiliaries tures into every Societies shall s he precious Rib fulfilling the seco

Resolved, Ti tute family in th tion to use their tion, to carry Am. Temper of this Society, in its favor; but cause. The in strong and vivid

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P.; Rev. J. esleyan; W Madras Civil dundy; Rev. r. Alderman -The Res sent and adtroduced the e ordination us Societies them over, Dr. Philip ions in that is direction. secish language,

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ne, for I -ne Bible is Luteroth's, benevolent deep feeling On Monday F. Monod's. s held in the s of ever se, and the in this lab excitement Lt is a night t an indelible eras in the resent. The to the chapel, live to see and numbers at the hear, the youngest test institution and seeds, all exday, when laries and t the joy also every dest e to assist at shall strike anaul strake and addressray for you,
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at you, then, dearly loved brethren, to the care and guidou, then, dearly loved brethren, to the care and guidof the Saviour who died for you. Rest in his love; for
ill never fail you. By his grace you have been enabled
it father and mother, country and friends, for his sake;
will he then foresake you! O, go! he will be more to
than all you have left behind. Go, then, in the strength
le Lord, and in the power of his might. Go, and tell
descendants of those Protestants who were compelled to
allon their country for the sake of their religion, that
the very spot where their fathers suffered under the abandon their country for the sake the construction of the very spot where their fathers suffered under the open the very spot where their fathers suffered under the property of the property

This (he said) is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

Mr. Martin, Admiral Ver Heull, and Mr. Soulier, spoke in the most affectionate manner to them. What they said was impressive, for it came from the heart, and was the genuine expression of Christian love.

During the whole period, the audience were in tears. The scene reminded us of St. Paul taking leave of the elders of Ephesus, who all wept sore, sorrowing most of all for the words which he spake, that they should see his face no more. Are not these wonderful things, and do we not see the Lord's hand in them? When we compare the present state of things with the first Missionary Meeting held some years ago,—about twelve persons united to pray, half in French, half in English, fearful and doubtful; their enterprize considered a scheme of madness which even Christians pronouncide to be hopeless. Truly we may say, "the blessing of the Lord it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow thereto." We may say to the Protestant Church of France, "Lift up time eyes round about and behold, all these gather themselves together and come to thee; for thy waste and desolate does shall even now be too marrow, by reason of the installation." The wickley (Churches). Way 7), we are to have our usual

fabitants."
To-night (Thursday, May 7) we are to have our usual To-night (Thursday, May 7) we are to have our usual Thursday Meeting, where a great number are expected to take final leave of our three brethren, who set off to-morrow. The subject proposed is to be relative to their departure, and every one has shewn the utmost empressement in fitting them out for their voyage. English and French have comned in the work of charity

### BOSTON RECORDER.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1829.

ENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS. [Concluded.]

American Bible Society .- The Rev. Mr. Brigham, meneral Agent of this institution, came forward to present the resolution passed at their last meeting, to supply all the estitute families in the Union with Bibles within two years; and to say that this resolution was adopted in full reliance Il parts of the country. He wished this Association, and assembled on this occasion, to hear the views of the Socety on the subject, and consider whether they are called upin the providence of God to enlist in the benevolent undertaking. Rev. Mr. Gould, from North Carolina, a temporary agent of the Bible Society, followed in a short ad-We lost the remarks of Mr. Brigham, and all but he closing paragraphs of Mr. Gould's. When we entered, he latter was describing vast regions of moral desolation at the South and West. He added, probably there are 6 or 7 undred thousand families in the U. States, which have no Bibles in their houses. Suppose that 100,000 of these are the families of widows, poor and encumbered with anxieties and cares; 100,000 more are those, where the husbands and fathers are gots, unable to procure the word of God and indulge their lusts; and 100,000 more are those, which have nat begun the world, poor and struggling for subsistence. For vast numbers in each of these closses, he would suppliate the compassion of the churches.

The Rev. Dr. Cox believed the resolution adopted by the

Society is perfectly practicable. The means on which he would rely to fulfil it, are industry, moral courage, division labor, trust in God, prayer. Every state and country and own and church must do its part, and every individual who ows the value of sacred truth. But the chief reliance is laced upon the Evangelical clergy, to place the enterprize ody before their people and rouse them to action. Money be obtained. New-York has already provided \$14,000; and we are going on to 20, or 30, possibly more. It will be done in less than the two years. We long to have it done; for the want of it embarrasses our foreign operations. Greece, the Sandwich Islands, Burmah, Ceylon, are waitng for God's law; and South America, a nobler field than on the Valley of the Mississippi itself .- This enterprize of he Bible Society is intimately connected with many others, ad need interfere with none of them. All the operations of this day, we believe, are sisters of modern benevolence, and daughters, we trust, of God. By the execution of this n, for instance, we may bring 5000 missionaries into the field. By suitable effort young men might be brought brward to effect this object, and 6 or 700 auxiliaries be emyed in exploring and supplying their several portions of e field. But these will not come up to our help, if minis-rs do not aid us; and therefore our first appeal is to the sters of the word and the pastors of the churches. And s work must be done over our western country, or the devand the pope will pre-occupy the ground. But the Bible the bane of these frogs of Egypt. Put the Bible into evy house, and perhaps some might read of the Man of Sin, hose coming is with all deceivableness of unrighteousness ad lying wonders .- This, said Dr. C., is a national conand not confined to the spot where the resolution was opted. It is not ours in the monopoly of its honors, or monopoly of its labors, or the monopoly of its advanta es. But, brethren, two years are soon gone; the work is reat, and the field is vast. And shall it be told in Europe at our enterprize has failed? O let us send them out the ence, before the two years are out, It is done. It will be done, for I see many coming up to our help. The ngel of the Bible is in league with the angel of the Sabah, with the angel of the Sabbath school, and the angels f all the benevolent and religious associations. Ecclesias al bodies of every name have already begun to approve ir purpose, and the churches every where meet us with ir smiles. We joyfully anticipate your ready concur ce also in this labor of love for our common country.

The Rev. Dr. Codman had fixed his mind on three rearkable eras in the history of benevolent efforts; one of hich is past, another is now present, the thing be hoped should live to see. The first was the formation of the itish and Foreign Bible Society, the earliest, and as yet e greatest institution of the kind in our world. The secis the day, when the American Bible Society and all her Auxiliaries and friends resolve to put the sacred scripwes into every destitute habitation of man throughout our tended country. The third is that day, when these tw Societies shall strike hands in a brotherly covenant, to give re precious Bible to every family in the world. To aid in ling the second, and in hastening forward the third, h nove a resolution; which was unanimously approved. Resolved, That this General Association highly approve e late resolution of the Am. B. S. to supply every destite family in the Union with a Bible within two years; and it it be recommended to all connected with this Associaa to use their best endeavors, in their various spheres of inn, to carry this resolution into effect.

in. Temperance .- The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, Secretar this Society, did not ask the passage of any resolution as favor; but occupied a short time in advocating the The impressions made upon the authence were ing and vivid, and must produce lasting effects, carried they have been to all parts of the Commonwealth, and vaes we took, lest we should prevent his employing the same numents and facts in other places.

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Our readers are aware of the resolution passed by the Am. Bible Society at their late meeting, to supply every family in the Union with the Scriptures in two years; and of the first contribution which was afterward made for the purpose, by females employed in the Society's house at New York. A meeting of citizens soon after, not very large, commenced a subscription with \$7,600, of which one man gave \$5000; and the sum has been doubled since. The B. S. of Washington Co. N. Y., which first proposed the project to the Directors of the Parent Society, had before offered \$5000 conditionally; and a gentleman from the West (N. York) had stated that \$7000 were offered there. It is calculated that the copies needed can be printed; that the noney can be obtained; but that want of men for agents will be the greatest obstacle. Several however have been obtained, and an uncommon spirit of co-operation seems to be excited at once, wherever the subject is introduced. The Managers of the Seventh Ward B. Asso. in the city of New York, (to which H. C. Sleight has given 100 Bibles,) have resolved to raise \$1000, besides supplying their own destitute. The members of Rutgers Street Church in that city, equence of an address from their pastor, have sent in \$584, 40. The Princeton Bible Soc. has pledged assistance and commenced a subscription. The Orange Co. B S. (N. Y.) has resolved to raise \$1000, and 20 men subscribed \$400 at the meeting. The Hagerstown B.S.(Md.) has pledged \$1000. The General Associations of Massachusetts and Connecticut, the General Conference of Maine and the Maine B. S. have all passed spirited resolutions in approbation. The Directing Committee of the Conn. B. S. will propose to their Society on the 22d inst., that they eno raise \$10,000 in the four northern counties of that state. The students of Middlebury College, Vt. have offered in the aggregate 150 weeks labor in carrying into effect the We understand a similar offer has been made by the students of the Theological Seminary at Auburn .-The Ruthard Co. (Vt.) Bible Soc. has put forth an appeal to their Christian friends and fellow citizens of that county which is worthy of the crisis; calling upon them to form an Auxiliary Association in each town, if practicable, within three weeks; and requesting all the ministers of the gospel, of every denomination, to preach on the subject on the 2d Sabbath in July. Those present at the meeting subscribed \$313 for two years, or \$626 in the whole.—The York Co. B. S. (Me.) has approved the resolution, and unanimously pledged a cordial co-operation with kindred auxiliaries in aiding the Parent Society" to carry it into execution. An individual then offered to pay \$20 within 6 months, if 100 others in the county would pay \$10 each. Seven names were received on the spot, and efforts will be made to fill the number. BIBLE SOCIETY OF MAINE.

This Society met in Portland on Friday evening June 26th.

-Rev. Dr. Proudfit appeared as the special agent of the Am. Bible Society to ask co-operation in fulfilling their late resolution. He and Mr. Beman addressed the meeting at length, and other gentlemen briefly. The Society approved the resolution, and resolved "that they will, to the extent of their power, cheerfully aid in carrying it into effect. The Directors were authorized to employ an agent, at their discretion, to solicit donations and subscriptions for this purpose through the county of Cumberland. More Bibles and Testaments have been taken the past year from the Nation al Depository, than into any other State except New-York The Report will furnish us with useful extracts.

THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

In reporting the remarks of Mr. Ellis at the meeting of the General Association, we used two expressions which may convey erroneous ideas. The first relates to the influmay convey erroneous ideas. The first relates to the influ-ence of Roman Catholics. The fact is, that the Catholics infest the Western Country, but not Illinois so much as other states. There, their influence is little felt except in the old French towns, Kaskaskia, Prairie De Rocher and Kahokia, all on the American Bottom. Their irruptions into that state may be prevented, by the early establishment of schools and the institutions of religion. West of the Mississippi, Catholic institutions are numerous. In an extent of 120 miles, 100 South of St. Louis and 20 North, there are 4 Numeries,—one of which is at St. Charles; another is building in St. Louis. The same extent includes a Catholic College, and another is now building at St. Louis .-The other remark was in regard to Slavery. Illinois itself is a free state, though bordering on the Missouri, a slave state. Mr. Ellis argued the vast importance of improving this opportunity to plant in Illinois an early moral and reli gious influence, which should extend to the neighborhood and check the evil of slavery. He would see Illinois made Missouri, what the free state of Ohio is to her neighbor Kentucky. The greater prosperity of the free state is seen and acknowledged by slave-holders themselves, and has a powerful influence in convincing them of the evils of slavery. And thus, from motives of interest if no other, they become willing to emancipate those whom they have held in bondage. In this manner the inhabitants of a free state exeran influence on their neighbors, without at all interfer ing with their internal state policy or exciting prejudice.

COLLEGE IN ILLINOIS. COLLEGE IN ILLINOIS.

It is presumed that many who heard the Rev. Mr. Ellis's request for books, resolved to make him a donation. But in the multitude of avocations, it is easy to forget our intentions. Let this paragraph therefore be a memento, that books are exceedingly needed for a library of the projected Seminary; and that Crocker & Brewster in Washington-street will receive and forward any books which may be presented.

TEMPERANCE, INDEPENDENCE AND SLAVERY We have not room to present the details of the late celorations of national independence in different places; or even to mention those which were of a religious character. It is cheering to observe, however, that this notice of the day has become quite common; and that the condition of our African population and the efforts of the Colonization Society, were so extensively remembered in the addresses, and prayers, and contributions of the day. We believe the accessions to the treasury of that Society, as the thank offerings of that joyful occasion, will be considerable. We hope too, that donations to this object are not to cease with the 4th of July, but that many individuals in many places will pour in their contributions freely, and in season to send forth harge companies of emigrants in the autumn. Thirty dol-lars will carry a free black to Liberia; and the owners of two thousand slaves are known to be ready to set them free, as soon as provision is made for that purpose.

While the day in question was one of rioting and drunkenness with thousands, we have reason also to believe that some effectual blows were given to the monster, Intemperance; for some Temperance Societies had public addresses in promotion of their cause, and not a few companies of ra nal men feasted gratefully upon the bounties of Providence without defiling the board with ardent spirits. They have shown to the world, that it is possible to be thankful. and social, and even joyful, without getting drunk.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.

TEMPERANCE IN BOSTON.

By some unaccountable mistake, "A Proposal" was last week copied into our paper as from the "N.Y. Observer," which was in fact made in the Christian Watchman; and the suggestion about "a meeting of dealers in ardent spirits" was intended for Boston and not for New-York. We should regret the circumstance, if it could diminish the force of the append to our own citizons, to whom it belongs to set the first example of checking the trade in ardent spirits by voluntary agreement. But perhaps the mistake has been permitted, to furnish New York merchants with a providential hint to start before us in this noble race.

Mr. Hewitt continues his labors here, as attength and one.

Mr. Hewitt continues his labors here, as strength and op-portunity permit. His meeting in Faneuil Hall was crowd-ed, and his appeal was considered powerful. A Temper-ance Society has been formed in Hanover Street Church, and also in Salem Street Church is this city.

NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Hewitt, in consequence of illness, failed to fulfil his appointment at Charlestown last Sabbath evening—He now intends to preach on the subject of Temperance, next Sabbath evening, in the Rev. Dr. Fay'l church.

CONVENTION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in this State, held its annual session in Boston, June 17th, Bp. Griswold Sermon by the Rev. J. Muenscher, Rector of presiding. St. John's Church, Northampton; in which he advocated missions and Sabbath Schools. Of the clergymen holding cures, only one was absent. An increase of the Church and an improved state of things within its communion were apparent. Strong expressions of interest were given in the Dom. and For. Mis. Society, the General Sunday School Union of the Church, and the General Theological Seminary. The Convention unanimously declared itself opposed to any alterations of the Liturgy. The most important subject agitated was that of Theological Education. A committee a appointed, to inquire into the expediency and practicability of adopting some plan for the education of candidates for orders within the Eastern Diocese and to present a me morial on the subject, to the diocesan Convention. The Missionary Society connected with this Convention, has nided hurches in the country during the last year to a greater

THE BOSTON LYCEUM, THE BOSTON LYCEUM,

Of which we have said nothing for some time, has gone into successful operation. Its meetings are not public, and the association is not intended for public display: but we may say, that its present prospects are very satisfactory to its promoters, and there is every reason to believe it will take as fast hold of the feelings of this community as it does in country villages.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. A Discourse on the proper Subjects of Christian Baptism.—By Samuel Arnold, Author of Two Discourses on the Mode of Baptism. Boston, Peirce & Williams, 1829. -The best analysis of this volume we can make, is to present the doctrine of the discourse, with the propositions or heads of argument which the author adopts, to the number of 38, through 88 pages. The Discourse, long as it is, originates in a text taken from Matt. XXVIII, 19, which is the sportolic commission. The doctrine is: It clearly appears, that it must have been very plain to the apostles, and may be very plain to us, that baptism, the token of God's gracious covenant, should be applied to, the infants of believing covenanting parents. In support of this the writer adduces these arguments. 1. The text does not exclude infants from baptism. 2. Infants may be the sciples of Christ. 3. They have been his disciples in the highest and most important sense—that is, they have been sanctified, formed to his image, and prepared for his kingdom. 4. God connects children with their parents in cove nant, and dispenses his blessings and curses accordingly. 5. God bestown blessings upon children for their parents' sake. 6. It is reasonable and scriptural that grace, as well as sin, should abound, in the connection between parents nd children. 7. God established his covenant with Abraham, and all Christians, for an everlasting covenant. S. This covenant included their children in such a manner, that the token of the covenant belonged to them, and was applied to them, by the command of God. 9. Baptism has no higher, or more spiritual character, than circumcision. 10. 1saac was a child of the promise of the Lord, to Abraham 11. In revivals of religion, God is richly manifesting a special regard for those who have been dedicated to him in baptism. 12. Infant baptism promotes the design of the rela-tion between parents and children. 13. God can covenant with infants 14. Infants are spoken of as breaking th covenant of God, when the token of it was not applied to them. 15. God calls the infants of his professing people. his children. 16. The Jews considered infants proselytes, and Christ commanded his disciples to baptize proselytes. 17. The church to which the apostles belonged, and in which they had been educated, had, for 2000 years, put the token of the covenant upon the infants of those who professed religion. 18. They knew that God had declared, that when he should multiply and glorify his people, their children should be as aforetime. 20. Infants were proselyted t Christ, in the age of the apostles. 21. It is evident, from the silence of the Jews, that the apostles did not teach them that this covenant connection was broken down and done a-way. 22. Baptism accords better with the state of infancy and circumcision, and certainly may profit infants as much 23. The continuance of the established religious connection between parents and children, is taught in one class of texts. 24. . . . in another class. 25. The duty and privilege f bringing children to Christ, is taught in passages quoted. 26. Infant baptism would have been a plain duty, if Christ and the apostles had said less upon it than they have. 27.

Acts II, 39. 28. The baptism of the household of Lydia, is an unquestionable example for baptizing families on ac count of the faith of the heads of the families. 29. The baptism of the jailor and his family affords an argument. 30. In every instance recorded in scripture, in which the head of a family was baptized at home, his household was aptized also. 31. Household dedication corresponds to the best feelings of the believer, and increases the ardor of those 32. If children, when Christ came, had been set aside from the covenant, parents would not have been so highly favored as they had been respecting their infant off-33. No writer near the time of the apostles charges infant baptism with being a new doctrine, and contra ry to the practice of the church. &s. Infant hantism has saving influence. 35. It is reasonable, that infants should be publicly devoted to God. 36. The scriptures teach us that the church, which puts the token of the covenant upon her children, was precious in the sight of the Lord; that it was to be continued, and multiplied, and glorified, and her children be as afortime. 37. The arguments and objections brought against infant baptism, may, with as much propriety and force, be brought against other 38. It is evident from history, that infant baptism was practised in the time of the apostles, and many hundred years after. - The book concludes with an Address to those who have been dedicated in baptism by pions parents, but have not devoted themselves; and another to Christians

The Discourse of Mr. Arnold concerning the Mode of Baptism, has acquired a high reputation, and is considered an able advocate of Pedobaptist principles. We have no doubt that this second treatise, which relates to the Subjects, will be equally successful.

who believe in the perpetuity of the covenant, and in the or-

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

A Fast.—Friday July 10th has been set apart by the Oneida Presbytery, as a day of fasting and prayer, in reference to the prevailing violations of the Sabbath. We hope the measure will be seconded by inquiring into the conduct of professing Christians, lest peradventure some of them should need admonition. Prayer and humiliation on such a subject, should be accompanied in all things by active obedience.—West. Rec.

Funds for the Union Seminary.—We learn with pleasure that Dr. Rice has received during his late visit in Boston, about one thousand seven hundred and fifty Dollars in donations for the benefit of the Seminaty—besides

lars in donations for the benefit of the Seminat and and nine hundred Dollars in subscriptions. Richmond Visitor

Richmond Visitor.

The receipts into the Treasury of the A. B. C. F. M. in the month ending June 15th, were \$7.906.90; of which, \$4,874,85 were from Auxiliary Societies. Also in Legacies, \$732,10. The treasurer also acknowledges about \$1587, received in Bombay of British residents, in 1826 and 1827, chiefly for the female schools and schools for boys.

We are authorized to state that Rev. D.C. LANSING, D.D. of Auburn, has accepted the late call given him by the Second Presbyterian Church in this village, and will be installed as their pastor on Wednesday the 15th inst.— Ulica Journal.

We understand that the Rev. N.S.S. BEMAN, of Troy, has

We understand that the Rev. N.S.S. BENAN, of Troy, has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian church its Auburn, (late under the care of Dr. Lansing.) to become their Pastor.—Albuny Reg.

The Rev. Berlan Green, late of Brandon, Vt. has accepted the call of the 24 Congregational Society in Kennebunk, to become their Pastor.—Chr. Mir.

Professor McClelland, no consequence of ill health, has declined the charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. Edwards, of this

We understand that the Rev. Dr. EDWARDS, of this city, has been appointed Agent of the General Union for monoting the Observance of the Christian Sabbath.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

The Rev. WILLIAM SHEDD was installed as Pastor over the First Church and minister over the First Parish in Abington, Wednesday July 1. Introductory Prayer Rev. Mr. Colburn of Abington. Sermon by Dr. Beecher from Psalm calv, 13—The Lord is nigh unto all them that call upon him, to all that call upon him in truth. Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Richmond of Halifax. Charge by Rev. Mr. Smith of Hanover. Right-hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Storrs of Braintree. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Themas of Abington.

Com.

June 24th, at Salina, N. Y. the Rev. James I. Ostron was installed Pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place At Hitcheockwille, Conn. the corner stone of an Episco-pal Church was laid by the Rev. Palmer Dyer, the minister of the Parish, and editor of the Epis. Watchman at Hart-ford. An address was delivered by the Rev. Prof. Hum-phreys, of Washington College.

June 16th, the corner stone of an intended house of worship was laid at Petersham. Prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Tupper, of Hardwick and Chickering, of Philipston; and an address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, of Barre. The house is intended for an Orthodox Congregational Society, separating from the Unitarian.

### SECULAR SUMMARY

FOREIGN.

The London Morning Post says, that by the falling in of Leases, &c. the Bishopric of London will in about twenty years be worth \$500,000 per annum.

A letter from the clothing districts of Yorkshire, at some of the greatest houses as breaking up and ent some of the grea nating their business.

nating their business.

Important from Colombia.—Carraccas papers to June 6, have been received at New-York. They confirm the important rumour received a few days since by the schooner Chalban, from Porto Cabello, that the war between Colombia and Peru was likely to be renewed.

Chatham, from Porto Cabello, that the war between Colombia and Peru was likely to be renewed.

From Hayti.—Ma. Benjamin Lundy, Editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, and the African's friend, has just arrived from his second visit to Hayti, having proceeded to that Island in part to ascertain the condition of the colored emigrants who were removed from the United States three or four years since, at the expense of the Haytian government, and partly to take out 12 other emigrants who had been liberated by Joseph Leonard Smith, Esq. of Maryland. The whole number removed at the expense of the Haytian government, was about 6900. Of these, some have become discontented and returned; and some who remain are dissatisfied with the system of working on shares, while others are doing remarkably well, and could not easily be persuaded to exchange their condition for a residence in the United States. Mr. Lundy informs us that he procured such situations for the new emigrants as were abundantly satisfactory, and that there is a prospect of the adoption of a plan in regard to the rest, which will remove every symptom of discontent. The whole number of colored persons now on the Island, who have emigrated from the United States within the past 8 or 9 years, Mr. L. estimates at 8000: some of whom are among the most influential and respectable inhabitants.—Journ. of Com.

An Academy in Liberia.—We have before us two letters from emigrants to Liberia, dated Mangraya, April 10.

An Academy in Liberia.-We have before us two let-An Academy in Liberia.—We have before as two naters from emigrants to Liberia, dated Monrovia, April 10, to their friends in this city. One writes, "We are about to have an Academy built by the government, in which many of the sciences will be taught; and which will relieve the Colony in a few years, of the want of educated men."

Vis. & Tel.

DOMESTIC.

The U. S. ship Natchez, Alexander Claxton, command-r, was to sail from New-York, on the 7th inst. for Mara-aibo, with our Minister to Colombia, the Hon. Thos. P. Joore, and his Secretary of Legation, Mr. J. Pickett.

The Brazilian Government has agreed to pay for the schr. Tell Tale, and cargo, of New-York, which was unlawfully captured and carried into Montevideo.

The Directors of the Bank of the United States have de-

clared a dividend for the last six months of three and a half per cent, which will be paid after the 11th inst. Oncida Indians.—About one hundred and forty of these eaple started last for Green Bay, they having sold the ands to the state. A number of them while on their way,

left their companions, and returned to Oneida, and it was supposed more would do the same, before they got to Buffalo.

On the 8th ult. about 1100 Creek Indians left their native

On the still all the control of the regions beyond the Mississippi.

The Georgia Journal says, "Gov. Troop's doctrines have become the leading ones of the new Administration; and that it is a common remark among the people, that Jackson and Eaton must have taken Troop's writings as their texts, in their late Talks to the Creeks and Cherokees." Very important, if true.—It is ascertained that a ma-ority in the Virginia Convention, to alter their Constitu-on, are in favor of abolishing the slave representation.

Good news for Emigrants.—An order has been re-recived at the Union Emigrant Office in New York, for five thousand laborers, to be employed on the line of Canal between Georgetown, D. C. and Pittsburgh, Pa.

The number of emigrants flocking to the west the present season is represented as very great. The Chaveland [Obio] Herald estimates that 600, mostly from the Eastern States, were landed at that place in a single formight.

Connecticut River .- Four boats have arrived at Hart Connecticul River.—Four boats have arrived at Hart-ford from Springfield, loaded with produce, and goods man-ufactured in that vicinity, which together were valued at from ninety to one hundred thousand dollars.—The steam-boat Vermont, built at Springfield, has been tried on Mon-day last, with complete success. By the force of steam-alone she ascended the Williamsset rapids four times. As a test of her power this seems decisive.

The Union Line (steamboat) from Philadelphia to New York, carried about five hundred passengers on the 6th inst. Pittaburg.—It is stated in the Pittaburg Gazette, that the present appearance of that city will scarcely be remembered in a short time, so rapid is its advance, and so hold the features of its improvement.

Clayville.—A new manufacturing village in Scituate R.I., in the 4th inst., received the name of Clayville, in honor of

The Editor of the Mobile Register has received from Dr muell, of Greene County, Alabama, 25 lbs. of beautiful ilk, grown and manufactured this season on his plantation. e intends to pursue the business, and forward quantities to market.

The Savings' Institution at Plymouth, of six months' standing, has received \$6745, from 124 depositors; and has declared a dividend of 21-2 per cent.

cincinnati of Massachusetts.—The remnant of these venerable citizens is small. The original members of the Society, in this State, were above 300—they are now only asout 45,—18 of whom were present at the late anniversary. Some of these are 80 years of age, and only two less than 70. Cincinnati of Massachusetts .- The remnant of these

A Singular Toast. - The following sentiment was given A Singular Fount.—The following sentiment was given at Hartford, Conn. on the late national anniversary: "The 4th of July, 1829—We this day assemble to follow the example set by our honoured Fathers. May not Sunday School Societies, nor Priesteraft Speculations intrude on our privileges."

Hamilton College .- There is no Senior Class in this in-

Hamilton College.—There is no Senior Class in this institution, to take degrees at the next commencement. There will be orations, however, by candidates for the Master's degree, and inaugural addresses from two professors.

Methodist College.—A writer in the Petersburg Intelligencer, has designated the Brunswick Mineral Springs as a situation possessing peculiar advantages as a location for the contemplated Methodist College.

Fis. & Tel.

Admiral Coffin has presented to this city the Mechanics' Magazine. It comprises over 150 numbers of one of the speet consider publications of the day.

ost popular publications of the day.

British Examiner. - Mr. Thomas, late editor of the Cheltenham Chronicle, proposes to publish in this city a weekly paper, in the quarto form, devoted chiefly to the in-terests of British emigrants, and made up, in a great degree, of extracts from English, Irish, and Scotch papers.

A Contrast.—"An Infant School has been commenced in Salem in Federal Court. The Salem Theatre opens on Wednesday evening, for a short period."

Wednesday evening, for a short period."

Hail fell in Springfield, on Friday the 3d inst. to the average depth of two inches, in many places to the depth of eight inches—some considerable damage was done to the gardens and to grain. The cloud passed of in the direction of Ludlow, where it was good sleighing.—The hail fell in such quantities that on Sunday it rumained in the hollows several inches deep. There was a hail storm on the same day at Norwich and Southampton; also extensively in Franklin county.

Franklin county.

Fire at New-York.—On the evening of the 8th inst. a fire at the broke out in the brick store 28 South street, occupied by Mesers. Davis & Brooks, and destroyed the upper part of the building. Several of the firemen were severely injured by the fall of part of the wall, which had been carelessly tails.

Mrs. Riley, with her infant in her arms, were both kil-Mrs. Riley, with her intant in her arms, were noin kin-led by lightning in Savannah, Geo. the 25th ult.—Mahlon Dickinson, an overseer of slaves in Green Island, Georgia, was murdered and buried by three of them the 15th ult. They afterwards unde an acknowledgment of their guilt and were lodged in jail.

The report of the death of Gov. Lincoln's son at Rio Janeiro, is happily contradicted

Two men of Vernon, Vt. were badly injured while firing

A Mr. Graudall of Schenectady, on the 4th inst. by the discharge of a cannon, had one hand blown off, and the next day died. Francis Truxx of Watersliet, N. Y. from a similar cause, had his left arm much mangled and his face shockingly burnt.

Casualty.—Peter Stone, a teamster, aged about 3S, was killed on the 9th inst. by the sudden fall of a bank of earth, excavated for the site of the new meeting-house about to be excavated for seamen, in rear of Purchase-street, Boston.

Mr. Jonathan Frary, a respectable apothecary at Hudson was killed on the 3d inst. by the explosion of a soda-water fountain. Having charged the vessel too powerfully, the top was burnt off, and struck him in the forehead as he was ing over it with such force as to carry the top of his skul completely off, and caused his death instantaneously.—The

explosion was as loud as that of the discharge of a cannon. Killed at Phillipston on the evening of June 27th, Mrs. Ainsworth, of Petersham, by being overturned in a chaise and dragged on the ground. A Mr. Bowker of Templeton, was seriously injured by the same accident.

Steam-boat Disaster.—On the 25th ult. the steamer Kenawha burst her boiler, while near the mouth of the Guyardotte, on the Ohio. Four persons were killed. Four subsequently died of scalds and wounds; four were dangerously wounded, and eleven slightly injured.

Execution.—On the 7th ire, the or fell, as were a charge in the or fell.

Execution.—On the 7th inst. the awful sentence of the law was executed on John Boies for the murder of his wife Jane Boies, at Milton in February last, with circumstances of great brutality. The wretched cuiprit was swung off about 9 A. M. and met his fate with fortitude. He was tried and convicted before the Supreme Judicial Court at Dedham in June last.

[Patriot. Great Degeneracy.—A writer in the N. Y. Observer

Great Degeneracy.—A writer in the N. Y. Observer says, that the public gardens expend more oil and receive more apprentices' money on Sabbath evening, than on any other of the week. "One of these gardens draws together several thousands. Paris itself on Sabbath night does not exhibit a greater concourse; and certainly the public shows of Paris do not as much injury to public morals as these do."

The excesses committed in New-York on the day of in dependence, were more numerous than ever before, in consequence of the extension of licenses to retailers by the coporation. Fighting, rioting and intoxication were common, and the booths round the Park, &c. were scenes of the most shameful debauchery. The editor of the Advertiser was told by a gentleman of the highest respectability, that he saw no less than sixteen persons lying drunk at the same time, in one of the booths on the side-walk in front of St. Paul's church.

Violations of the Sabbath.—The Chancelles Living

Violations of the Sabbath .- The Chancellor Livings ton, a steam-packet boat, was lying at New-Bedford on the first Sabbath in this month. A paper of that place says, "During the whole of Sunday the packet was thrown open for the inspection of visiters, and several hundreds of our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity of examining this noble vessel."

MARRIAGES.

MARRAGES,
In this city, Lieut. Thomas Lee, to Miss Harriet Carver;
Mr. Francis W. R. Emory, of Roxbury, to Miss Sophronia
Faulkner; Mr. Benjamin Adams, to Miss Ann B. Leonard,
formerly of Niton; Mr. Nahum Grover, of Northfield, Ms.
to Miss Lydia Stimpson, of New-York.

In Medford, Mr. Melzar S. Turner, to Miss Sarah H. T.
—In Salem, Mr. Jewett Maxfield, to Miss Electa Smith.
—In Plymouth, Mr. George Raymond, of Charlestown, formerly of P. to Miss Lydia A. only daughter of the late
Capt. John Atwood.—In Cohasset, Mr. Joseph Briggs, to
Mrs. Calvarine Briggs.—In Springfield. Mr. Charles Hoyt.

Capi, John Atwood.—In Cohasset, Mr. Joseph Briggs, to Mrs. Catharine Briggs.—In Springfield, Mr. Charles Hoyt. Of Deerfield, to Miss Melinda Stebbins. In Plymouth, Mr. William C. Green, of Portland, Mc. to Miss Marcia C. Holmes; Mr. Branch Johnson, to Miss Nancy Atwood.—In Carver, Mr. Alfred Murdock, to Miss Lydia A. Shaw.—In Warehum, George Starret, Attorney at Law, of Bangor, Me. to Miss Martha Buggess. In New-York, Mr. Nathaniel T. Eldridge, to Miss Mary H. Haves, of Boston.

H. Haven, of Boston.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mrs. Mary, wife of the late Thomas Tracy, 83 years; Thomas Cox, 35; Jeremiah Means, 27; James Smith, 29; William R. Spooner, 14; John Lord, 40; Mrs. Catharine Lamson, 40; Mrs. Nancy, wife of Mr. Benjamin Gates, of Dorchester, 30; Wm. R. Spooner, 14; James Comely, 11; Mr. Charles A. Lincola, 23; Mr. Edward Weld, 50; Mr. John McClure, Watchmaker, 38, a native of Ballywalter, Ireland.

At the General Hospital, Mr. John Lord, of the U. S. Navy, 40; Mr. Henry Mills, 22.

In Charlestown, Mr. John Roney, 74.—In Roxbury, Lydia, relict of Mr. Nathan Nye, in the 53d year of her age, —In Salem, Miss Margaret H. Sillsbee, eldest daughter of Wm. S. Esq. 19 years.—In Framingham, July 21, Mrs. Elizabeth Temple, 83.—In Canton, Miss Maria Crane, 20, daughter of Mr. Friend C.—In Newton, Fanny Vaughan, 21, youngest daughter of John T. Agthory.—In Woburn, Ivery suddenly, Jon the 9th inst. Mr. Marcus Maynard, son of the late Dr. Elizs Maynard, of this city, 17.—In Wareham, Mrs. Mercy Hatch, wife of Mr. Samuel H. 31.

In Woodbury, N. J. on the 5th ult., after an illness of one week, Mrs. Mary Ann Brown, wife of Tilly H. Erown, of Hanover, Indiana, and only daughter of Ephraim Miller, Esq. of Woodbury, By her death ber bushand is deprived of an affectionate companion, and her two children of a tender mother. During her sickness she enjoyed a good degree of the consolations of that religion which she professed; her end was peace, and we doubt not but her reward is eternal life.

In Cecil Co. Maryland, Dr. Fancis Le Baron, 48. Dr.

In Cecil Co. Maryland, Dr. Fancis Le Baron, 48. In Cecil Co. Maryland, Dr. Fancis Le Baron, 48. Dr. LeBoron was a native of Plymeuth.

At Knoxville, Ten. Mr. Appleton Dickinson, of Amherst. Mass. 22. Mr. D. graduated at Amherst College, in 1825.

At Rochester, N. H. Hon. Nathaniel Upham, formerly a member of Congress from that state, 56.

Drowned in Farmington river, Conn. Lemnel Whittlesey, of Newington, 18 years. He was the only son of his mother, and she a widow, who had three months previous buried a dampline of 43.

VOUTIPS COMPANION .- Vol. III. Published Weekly, at the Office of the Boston Recorder Price One Dollar a year in advance. CONTENTS OF NO. 5.—Narrative. Liberation of sa

CONTENTS OF No. 5.—Narrative. Liberation of an Eaglishnan from the Portuguese Inquisition.—The Nurtary. Little Tyrants.—Religion. Narratives of Soldiery. Little Tyrants.—Religion. Narratives of SoldierMorality. Honesty in keeping Accounts.—The Sabbath School. The Bible Class.—History. Mount Sinsi.—
Dialogue. Louisa and Caroline, on Anger.—Miscellany Female Heroism. Go to Church. Strength and Beauty.
Do as you are told. Four things to choose out of.—Poetry.
Youth and Age. A Mothers' Lament over her dead Infant.
Dawn, by Roy.

Dawn, by Roy.

CONTENTS OF NO. 6.—Narrative. Maternal Resignation, a Sketch.—Religion. The Weaver Boy and his Mother.—Learning. Account of a Visit to an Infant School.—The Sabbath School. Bare headed Scholars.—The Nursery. The Good Tempered Child.—Oblitary. Happy Death of Catharine T.—, aged 8 years.—Morality. Early Rising.—Editoral.—What a bost of Ministers."

Miscellany. Wonderful Saganity of a Deg. A Simple Story. Unexpected Speech. Morning Walks in Boston.—Poetry. The Blighted Flower. To my Boy.

HAWES LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN. THE Third Edition of Lectures to Young Men, on the ormation of Character, &c. including a Lecture on Read-g. By Rev. Joel Hawes, Pastor of the First Charch in

Three editions of this popular and valuable work have Three editions of this popular and valuable work have been called for by the public in the short period of a year. The present edition is from stereotype plates, and is offered at the reduced price of 37 1-2 cents single, and contains the additional Lecture on Reading.

The following is from a review of the work in "the Christian Spectator." "We have read these Lectures with a great deal of pleasure, and are glad a new edition has so soon been called for. We like these lectures, because they were written in a plain manly and business like style.

soon been caused for. We like these sectures, because they are written in a plain, manly and business like style—because they are replete with such instructions, arguments and motives, as should be addressed to every young man in the nation." For sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER, and July 16. 6w LINCOLN & EDMANDS.

MEDICAL LECTURES OF THE UNIVERSE

TY OF VERMON?.

THE Medical Lectures will begin at Burlington on Wednesday the 19th of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and be continued fourteen weeks.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.

GEORGE W. BENEDICT, A. M.

Theory and practice of Medicine, Materia

Medica and Obstratics.

Medica and Obsteterics,
WM. SWEETSER, M. D. Anatomy and Surgery,
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, M. D.

Contingent bill, \$3—Graduation fee, \$12.

Each professor will enter on his duties at the commencement of the Term, and an average of four Lectures a day will be delivered during its continuance.

As topics forming the foundation of Medical Science will be first treated, students will find it for their interest to be present at the commencement of the Term.

Notes will not be received except under circumstances of the most urgent necessity, and then only with unexceptionable security.

[29] Burlington, June 1829.

For the Boston Recorder. THE BIBLE CLASS IN THE CONNECTICUT STATE PRISON.

I saw them bending o'er that holy page Whose breath is immortality. There seem'd No sadness on their features,—to their limbs No fetters clung,—and they whose early years Had told dark tales of wretchedness and shame, Lifted a calm, clear eye .-

-Amaz'd I ask'd Is this a prison? and are these the mer Whom Justice from the world's fair fellowship Hath sternly sever'd !—

-But a voice replied, God's Spirit hath been here .- Serene it came Into the cells where guilt and punishu Rivet their chains,—making the victim's life A hated burden, and his hope, despair.— It came,—Rebellion laid his weapons down,— The flinty breast grew soft,-the rugged brow Gave channels for the tear of penitence,-And souls which Sin had blotted from their race As a foul gangrene,—to the Healer turn'd, Bath'd, -and were whole .-

-So now, with humble mind Their penal cause they measure,-giving still The day to toil,-and meeting every night In solitude, Reflection's chastening glance Which wounds, to purify .-

-There too doth glide Blest Charity,\*-prompting to deeds divine The unaccustom'd pupil,-while he cons Mid the deep silence of a lonely bed, His Bible lesson,-seeks a deeper root For Christian purpose, or anticipates Glad Freedom's sacred gift .-

-Ye, whom our God Hath held from deep transgression,-be not proud, Nor in the heat of passion haste to weigh A brother's fault.—The Eternal Judge himself, When by the sin of ingrate Adam mov'd Came not to Eden till the cool of day. For since that hour when first the vengeful sword Hang o'er the forfeit gate of Paradise Even till the doom's-day burning, Man hath been Wayward,-imperfect,-weak and prone to fall.--Yet let his bitterest discipline be mix'd

In mercy's cup, -that so the prison cell May work his soul's salvation, -and the " law Like schoolmaster" severe .- the truant brin . To Christ, his advocate, and righteonsness. Wednesday, June 21, 1829.

\* As an unparalleled fact in the history of prisons, it may be proper here to mention, that this Bible class have con-tributed thirty dollars, from the avails of their extra labor, to make their keeper, who is also their teacher and friend, a

# DEFERRED ARTICLES.

A CHINESE FESTIVAL FOR DEPARTED SPIRITS A CHINESE FESTIVAL FOR DEPARTED SPIRITS.

During the last monta, many entertainments have been given to the departed spirits. On one night, a hideous figure was exhibited, provided with an artificial horse and a groom: before him was set out a large table, completely covered with a variety of dainties: at the head of which table was a large hog, with the blood; also a goat with the blood: and fruits, vegetables, and pastry of all sorts; together with spirituous liquors, and all in great abundance. A priest was hired to make the offering to the departed spirits, by repeating a long and unintelligible prayer: behind him were persons appointed to worship, and make prostrations at certain intervals. When the feast had been offered, the figures were burnt. I believe the representation was that of an individual entrested to convey the provisions into the unseen state, and equipped for the journey. Much into the unseen state, and equipped for the journey. gold and silver paper was burnt upon this occasion, which, I gold and silver paper was burnt upon this occasion, which, I understand, is considered necessary to enable the spirits to provide food, &c. When the ceremony is over, the provisions are gathered up in baskets, carried away and consumed by the persons who had provided them, and the spirit have nothing more than the smoke of the incense. Very large sums of money are expended on these occasions, which are frequent in the Chinese seventh month; when, as they are the pricess cera much money. Letter of a Missionary are frequent in the Chinese seventh month; when, as they say, the priests earn much money. [Letter of a Missionary.]

# CONVERSION OF IRELAND.

CONVERSION OF IRELAND.

The settlement of the Catholic question will have a most powerful healing influence on the minds of the people, by allaying that irritation and prejudice which are the most inimical to the spread of the reformed faith in Ireland. The obstacles to its success lie deep in the present state of Ireland. The sacred cause of the reformation ought not to rely on civil distabilities for its auxiliaries; and the word of God is both degraded and enfeebled, when we call in the aid of pains and penalties to support it. The protestant faith has hitherto been rejected in Ireland, because it has been enforced by penal statutes: and it will be rejected as long as a penal statute remains. To argue the point fairly with its opponents, it should be done on equal terms. So long as as a penal statute remains. To argue the point fairly with its opponents, it should be done en equal terms. So long as admission to office is held out as a bribe to the rich, or food and raiment to the naked and stavving poor, the argument is against us. Remove the disabilities of the one and raise the degraded state of the other, then and not till then we argue on equal terms. As matters stand, such things are said of the means used, as we ought not to give a handle for. As the American Indians refused to embrace the religion of their conquerors. Jest they should go to heaven, and be

As the American Indians refused to embrace the religion of their conquerors, lest they should go to heaven, and be tormented by the wretches who had despoiled them of their lives and property: so the Irish Catholics will reject Pretestantism, till it is presented to them in the endearing characters of humanity and justice. To adopt the language of a clergyman in reference to colonial slaves, but which, with a clergyman in reference to colonial slaves, but which, with a very slight variation may be applied to the sister island; "We have five millions, not of a remote nation, not of individuals with whom we have nothing to do, not of persons on whom we have never inflicted an injury; but, of persons as intimately bound to us, as we are to each other, our fellow subjects; men knit to us, by the closest bonds by which political and moral obligations can bind men together; to whom the gospel is presented, not with a diadem of love upon its head, and mercy in its hand, but arrayed in all the terrors of oppression and injustice." Under such circumstances, to think of convincing the judgment, or converting the heart, is in the highest degree chimerical and absurd. As well may you expect to persuade a man of your friendship and humanity by putting him to the torture, or "togather grapes of thorns, or figs or thistles."—Eng. Mag.

# RELIGION IN WALES.

Few persons in this country, we believe, are aware of the progress which the Gospel has made among all denominations of Christians in the Principality of Wales during the last fifty years. The Rev. D. Peter, Theological Totor of the Academy at Carmarthen, in a letter recently published in London, says that the number of ministers and chapel in Wales has doubled within half a century, and that the in Wales has doubled within half a century, and that the number of professing Christians of all denominations has increased more than three-fold during that period. The general opinion is that upwards of 3000 souls have been added to the churches of Christ in South Wales swithin the last year, and there is at the present time in every part of that country a desire for the further outpouring of the Spirit. Union monthly prayer meetings are held in many places and are numerously attended. Speaking of the character of the revivals Mr. P. says: and are numerously attended. Speaking of the character of the revivals Mr. P. says:

"Much perhaps of what we see and hear of those religious

"Much prhaps of what we see and hear of those religious meetings where the revivals prevail may be the effect of enthusiasm; yet when we consider the moral change that is so visible in the temper and conduct of those who were before notoriously wicked, and the religious awe which pervades all ranks in the towns, villages and neighborhoods where the revivals appear, we are compelled to acknowledge that the hand of the Lord is present, and that these revivals in South Walse are the effects of the outproving of the Lord is sorted. hand of the Lord is present, and that these revivals in Sout Wales are the effects of the outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

[N. Y. Obs.

ANECDOTE. - A Missionary now in Poland commu nicates the following deeply affecting anecdote :-

nicates the following deeply affecting anecdote:—

"Two women came, and wept bitterly for a Bible.—
They would gladly sell something to obtain the price; but they had nothing. I could not harden my heart against such applicants; and I bought the Bibles of K.—, and presented them. A cooper from a neighboring town, came in the morning for a Bible. I told him the price, and found him truly hungering for the bread of life:—After dinner he would come again. He came with his eyes red with weeping. For eight days he had been trying to sell enough at the fair to purchase a Bible; but the market was so bad, that he could not procure money to pay his stand or stall the fair to parchase a Bible; but the market was so one, that he could not procure money to pay his stand or stall rent, and the carriage of his ware. He had yet caten and

drunk nothing. It gave him, however, no concern to return without eating and drinking. But to go without a Bible—O! this would break his heart. His tears affected ne. I advised him to go to Exin, and obtain what he could—be went weeping exceedingly. I followed him to the door, for the purpose of giving him some bread and beer. He threw his arms around my knees, sobbing aloud, and would not even look at what I offered him. I might keep it, and give him a Bible instead of it. Bread for his mouth he had never begged, and he could cheerfully endure the want of it; but for bread for his soul he was not ashamed to beg. I readily gave him a Bible, and money besides: and I thanked the Lord that had given me the honor to feed such a hungry soul with the bread of life. I pressed the poor man to my besom, who praised God with a loud voice, that his desires were satisfied in the possession of a Bible."

For the Boston Recorder "I WRITE UNTO YOU, YOUNG MEN."

"I WRITE UNTO YOU, YOUNG MEN."

Messrs. Editors,—I believe that, while the efforts and contributions of the Young Men of Boston, have been liberally bestowed in promoting the objects of the Education and Tract Societies, nothing has been done by them as a class directly in aid of the circulation of the Bible! I indeed wonder much at this; but such is the fact!

In thinking of this subject of late, I have become more and more impressed with our duty, as a class, to attempt something in aid of this great and noble work:—more especially to aid the American Bible Society in accomplishing that sublime and expansive design "of furnishing a copy of the word of life to every family in the United States, with itwo years." The object is perfectly simple and beneficent, and one upon which no division of opinion can exist.—Upon us God has freely bestowed the invaluable gift—and at what price would we consent to part with it, if another on us God has freely bestowed the invaluable gift—and at what price would we consent to part with it, if another copy could not be obtained? Not for the wealth of the world.—In addition, then, to the tender and resistless motive of gratitude,—to the Giver of the gift—let the value and importance of the blessing to be bestowed,—the singleness and grandeur of the design,—and the cordiality with which all of the respective religious denominations can unite,—impel us to a generous and simultaneous co-operation. The writer is ware of the times and sevenations. all of the respective religious denominations can unite,—impel us to a generous and simultaneous co-operation. The writer is aware of the pressure of the times, and sympathizes with his equals at the saddening aspect of business; but the Bible presents us with the animating example of the church of Macedonia,—How in a great trial of affliction, the abundance of their joy and their deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality; for to their power—yea and beyond their power, they were willing of themselves: praying the apostles with much entreaty, that they would receive the gift and take upon them the fellowship of ministering to the saints.—Let us go and do likewie—then may the grace of gift and take upon them the fellowship of ministering to the saints.—Let us go and do likewie—then may the grace of God bestowed upon us, cause our liberality in a season of embarrassment to abound to our greater riches in pecuniary possessions and consequent means of usefulness. Should these suggestions be favorably regarded, they will doubtless elicit the sentiments of others; and be followed by appropriate measures for the accomplishment of the object.

ONLORD. OMICRON.

# LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Boston Recorder FEMALE INFLUENCE,-BY H. NEWCOMB.

Few females are aware of the important station they hold in Society, and of the responsibility which consequently rests upon them. That retiring modesty which constitutes the chief ornament of the female character, too often leads them to overlook parts a dignity to its possessor, and commands resthe weight and manner of their influence; and to eel that, because their sphere of action is humble, and their duties unobtrusive-because their voice s not heard in the halls of state, in the councils of the nation, or from the sacred desk, the causes of patriotism, of philanthropy, of religion, have no claims to their exertions. The design of this essay s to show the extent of this influence; to point out the object which has the highest claim upon its ex-ercise; the manner in which it can be most advantageously directed to the furtherance of that object; and the immeasurable importance of giving it that direction.

It is in this happy country, where the genius of liberty spreads her balmy wings, and the bright effulgence of the gospel shines with full resplendent glory, to dissipate the dark mists of superstition, to chasten the spirit, and soften the heart of man, that the female character is destined to attain its highest elevation; it is here that the cultivation of the intellectual faculties of Woman is destined to discover rich mines of hidden treasures, where the rude unpractised eye of the barbarian, for ages saw nought but barren wastes; and to open to our view luxuriant fields of variegated beauty, where he beheld but wide extended forests. It is here that the melting tenderness of the female heart, the tear of generous sympathy, and the warm gush of affecion, are destined to have their full force and effect It is a fact worthy of serious consideration, that in all civilized countries, public taste and public mor-als have been graduated by the standard of female character. There is a mysterious principle in the constitution of our natures, which leads man to assimilate his views and feelings, and actions, to those of his female associates. If these are low, his are low also; if high, his undergo a corresponding elevation. Nor need we trace the history of man be-yond the fair walks of Eden's bower to discover the operation of this principle. It was the misdirection of this resistless power that brought upon our race the deep enduring stain of guilt, which nought but the blood of the Son of God could wipe away, and entailed upon our world the whole catalogue of hu-man woes. But it is the glory of the present age that the same irresistible influence which beguiled man from the blissful walks of paradise, is now exerted, in innumerable ways, to bring him to the Fountain of living waters, and lead him in the way of eternal life. There is no custom or fashion which receives the smiles and approbation of the ladies of our country, that does not become univerand there is none that receives their united frowns, which is not banished from society. It is rue, indeed, that the frowns and disapprobation of a woman will not reclaim one with whom she is connected in life, after vicious indulgence has come habitual, and pernicious habits settled. But it is seldom that these habits are contracted, or the indulgences commenced, after the season of youth is passed; and should *young ladies*, with united voice, discountenance them in their incipient stages, and unitedly look them out of countenance wh they appear in the harmless guise of generosity of soul, hilarity of spirit, or excited feeling; and refuse to associate with the youth whose early life is marked with "juvenile indiscretions," they would not be doomed in after life to drink to its dregs the bitterest cup of human wo, in the society of dissipated hushands; and with the idea of a dissipated husband is associated all that is despicable in the hunan character, and all that is wretched and forlorn n the condition of woman and helpless infancy.

But there is another sphere in which females ex ert a still more powerful, and if possible, a wider and more extended influence. To them is assigned the task of forming the infant mind; of moulding the heart, while yet tender and susceptible of impression; of regulating the desires that heave in the oung and ardent bosom; of chastening, controlling, and directing the early growth of ambition; of shaping the cause of budding genius, and opening a channel for expanding talent. Should we examine the records of worldly glory; should we point to those characters whose deeds of ignoble daring have called forth the thoughtless applauses of countless millions, or to those purer, though perhaps less brilliant stars, whose moral excellence, intelectual greatness, and virtuous deeds, have se-cured them an abiding place in the affections of after generations; should we tell of heroes, whose exploits have overturned thrones, and built up their

all their greatness. Or should we search the haunts of vice, iniquity, and crime; should we penetrate the gloomy damps of the culprit's cell, and listen to his tale of wo; how often should we trace all his degradation to the pernicious principles instilled in-to his young and unsuspecting heart, by the every day precept and example of a thoughtless or is mother!

We have hence discovered an immense moral

power, which, though always felt, is seldom appreciated. Our next purpose is to inquire what object has the highest claim upon the exertion of this power? There are many praiseworthy objects, towards the promotion of which female influence may be properly and advantageously directed, but there is no other which can have such high and commanding claims to the full and complete devotion of our uls, as Christianity; and there is no other conceivable object which can have such peculiar claims upon the female heart. The cause of Christ, inde-pendently of the infinite obligations we owe its author, calls for the full and unreserved devotion of our hearts; for it is the cause of benevolence cause of eternal love to ruined man; it is the high-est good towards which the efforts of sinful mortals can be directed; and to paint its immortal glories would defy the pencil of an angel. But, although its obligations seem to be of infinite weight upon all, yet it has an earthly claim upon the heart, which it can have upon no other; one too, which is calculated to call into exercise the deepest and holiest feelings of grateful affection. For to Christianity does Woman owe all her greatness. Let her look upon the female character at the present day; let her view the rapid expansion of her intellectual powers, and the wide extended field opened for their exertion, together with the continued and incessant exertions for their future improve-ment; let her behold the female heart, in unison with her mind, expanding in all the loveliness of with her mind, expanding in all the loveliness of virtue, and the sweetness of religion, shedding a benign and holy influence around her. Let her then cast her eyes retrospective upon what she once was, let her view the condition of her sex previous to the promulgation of the Christian religion, and now in heathen lands; let her behold herself as she then was, the slave of a lordly master, and often doomed to share that slavery with another; pernitted to enjoy no freedom of will, but subject to the passion and caprice of man, to be sold, or given away, or disposed of at his pleasure; let her look even now to those barbarian lands, where her sex are esteemed as mere unimals, possessing no souls, no spirits, no immortality; let her behold her sisters immolated upon the funeral pyres of their husbands, let her look upon all this, and ask herself what she loes not one to Christianity?

And how can this influence be best directed to the furtherance of so glorious an object? The religion of Jesus Christ, when in exercise in the heart, will always shed a living lustre around it. It impect even from the vicious and profane. It adds new beauties to the female character, and makes even loveliness more lovely. It is not my wish to flatter the vanity or feed the pride of the human heart. It is not for this purpose that I speak of the extent of female influence upon society. But for those who are desirous of doing good, and of spend-ing their lives in the service of their Redeemer, it is important to know the power they possess; and how they can best wield it in the cause of philanthropy, of universal love, of religion. And for Christian ladies to know that their sex are the arbiters of the manners and customs of society; that they make and unmake fashions and customs and habits, as men make and repeal laws; and that they exercise an almost unlimited influence over the feelings, and habits, and tastes of the other sex, will rather make them tremble for their responsi bility, than fill their hearts with vainglorious pride It is not my purpose to suggest any systematic plan of operations, nor to point out particular times and places and occasions, where this influence should be exerted; for it should be felt in every action of their lives, and in all that they do, they should have this ne grand, all-absorbing object in view. it for a soul redeemed from the galling bondage of in, and the indescribable horrors of spiritual death to devote his whole life to the service of his Redeemer? And how much less is it, for one who addition to this, has been raised from the most degrading earthly bondage, and placed upon an elevation the most enviable, to give up her whole heart to her Deliverer, and devote all the faculties of her soul, all the energies of her mind, and every effort of her influence, to advance the interests of a cause for which that Deliverer laid down his life? [ To be concluded.]

# TEMPERANCE.

For the Boston Recorder TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES IN SAB. SCHOOLS.

Within a few months several Temperance Socities have been formed in the Sabbath schools in the city of New-York and hundreds of Scholars have become members, and resolved never more to taste of spirituous liquors. Already the good effects are visible, and even children are learning that ardent spirits are ruinous both to soul and body

are growing up to be temperate men and women. If our country is to be saved from this debasing sin, we must strike at the root of the evil. If the fountain is pure, the source must be so; and if we expect to have a temperate nation, we must have temperate youth.

A parent who indulges in intemperance, and is bitterly opposed to Sabbath schools, tho' he permitted his child to attend—said that he knew of only one useful idea his son had obtained there, and that was, "his becoming a member of the Temperance Society;" "for," said he, "since he has joined it, I can't persuade him to touch a drop of liquor." If Sabbath school Superintendants would take the hint, and enlist their Scholars in the Temperance cause, there is reason to believe that their labor will result in great good.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Reformations.—The following facts were collected by Mr. Hewitt among ministers of the gospel, during the anniversaries at Concord, N. H.—stated by them on the ground of personal acquaintance of their truth. A blacksmith, addicted to intemperance, was reclaimed by means of the Philauthropist, which his son in Boston sent to him.—A gentleman about 30 years of age, who is now a useful officer in a public institution, was so far gone a few years age, as to become intoxicated at the funeral of his wife.—

The Rev. Mr. L.—so G.—. mentioned the case of a cer in a public institution, was so far gone a few years ago, as to become intoxicated at the funeral of his wife.—
The Rev. Mr. I.—, of G.—, mentioned the case of a member of his church, who was excommunicated for drunkenness 16 years ago; after which he abandoned himself to unrestrained intoxication and open profaneness and impiety. His estate was soon wasted, and he sunk down to poverty and infamy; and no one regarded him in any other light than an apoetate and reprobate, abhorred of God and abhorred of all men. On the morning of Jan. 1, 1827, he awoke with scrious thoughts of death; searched for and read his bill of excommunication, with its solenn warnings and awful rebukes; & resolved not to taste a drop of rum, though he had obtained two quarts the day before to keep New-Year on. From that day he has appeared to be a reformed man and a reclaimed backslider; and has been restored to the church. He is now 70 years old.—Several members of the church in I.—, Mass. have been reclaimed from intemperate habits within the two years past.

North Yarmouth, Me.—A mill has been erected on

Jour. of Hum. abr.

North Yarmouth, Me.—A mill has been erected on Royal's river without the use of spirits, "and the owners of patriots who have jeopardized their lives for their country's welfare; or of Christian martyrs, who have sacrificed their lives in the cause of their Redeemer; and could we lift the veil of obscurity that hides their origin; could we penetrate the scenes of domestic tranquillity, and behold them fondled upon a mother's knees; could we hear the lessons whispered in their ears as she bends over them in all the fondness and affection of maternal tenderness, there might we discover the seed, and there the germ of the first whom the owners without the use of spirits, "and the owners verily believe that, when it is completed it will go by water." The workmen enjoyed perfect health, even when working hard about the foundation, and laboring in the water. It is plain they must have been "cold-water" folks. There are in this town "men of total abstinence, who once considered the daily use of ardeut spirit as necessary as that of food. Town agents are instructed to furnish no ardent spirit, for the workmen enjoyed perfect health, even when working hard about the foundation, and laboring in the water. It is the demonstration that the plain they must have been "cold-water" folks. There are in this town "men of total abstinence, who once considered the daily use of ardeut spirit as necessary as that of food. Town agents are instructed to furnish no ardent spirit, for the workmen enjoyed perfect health, even when working hard about the foundation, and laboring in the water. It is the work men of total abstinence, who once considered the daily use of ardeut spirit as necessary as that of food. Town agents are instructed to furnish no ardent spirit, for the work men of total abstinence, who once considered the daily use of ardeut spirit as necessary as that of food. Town agents are instructed to furnish no ardent spirit, for the work men of total abstinence, who once considered the daily use of ardeut

Good effected.— The publisher of the Genius of Temperance, at Gardiner, Me. sent a copy of his paper to a friend in Alfred, Alleghany co. N. Y. A son of that friend, a temperate drinker, was excited to refrain from liquor himself and to attempt something in the cause of reformation. About four months ago a Temperance Society was formed there, which has 130 members.—Gardiner Cour. abr.

One of the most powerful causes of natural poverty seems to be gradually removing from society, and failing into dis-use—the practice of making ardent spirits a common daily drink in families. No man accumulates a fortune without paying particular attention to little gains; and the experipaying particular attention to little gains; and the experience of thousands can testify that poverty may come by little losses. It availed but little how hard many of our farmers labored, or how meanly clothed they went—the dram bottle sprung a leak, and each drop went to make up a drop of gold. Men whose eyes would have glistened with pleasure if they could have laid up one hundred dollars a year from the gain of their hosbandry, have spent two hundred dollars for moisture, and found themselves dry as ever at the end of the season. Remove this evil entirely, and the united streams of increased gain, accumulating from every family in the middle and lower walks of life, will swell to a river of plenty.—Gardiner Courier.

Temperance Societies formed. For Counties: Al-eghany county, Pa.; Richland co. Ohio; Centre eo. Pa. regnany county, Pa.; Richland co. Ohio; Centre co. Pa.

For Towns or Parishes: Mount Pleasant and Sewickly congregations, in Westmoreland co. Pa. (the former having 50 members;) St. Clairsville, Ohio; China and Albion,
Mo. (united, containing 87 members;) Plymouth, Thornton,
Hebron, Groton, Holderness, (all in New-Hampshire;) Canterbury, Conn. A Ladies' Society of 90 members; Newfield,
Me.; St. Albans, Me.

Me.; St. Albans, Me.

A Temperance Society was formed in the village of
Wattsburgh, Eric county, Pa. on the 18th of April, consisting of 23 members. The preamble to their constitution
is a parody upon that which introduced the declaration of
American independence, July 4, 1776. We trust this second smancipation will be as complete as the first.

Gardiner, Me.—The Temperance Society in this town acreased in one year, from 42 to 80 members.—Chr. Mir. Brooksville, Mc.—In the Spring of 1828, a Temperance Society was formed here consisting of about 80 members since increased to about 70, of whom nearly one half are

Coventry, N. Y .- A correspondent informs , that a covering, A. F.—A correspondent informs a, that is small beginning was made some time since in Coventry. Chenango county, N. Y., in favor of entire abstinence which has since made considerable progress. Two frames were raised without rum, during the past spring.

Georgia Temperance.-The Georgia Journal remarks that since the formation of Temperance Societies in tha State, not less than 1000 families have wholly given up th use of ardent spirits, and 1000 more use half the quantit which they did two years ago.

In Plymouth, N. H., where about \$9000 worth of spir its were lately sold in a year, the traders have agreed not to bring up any new rum; ardent spirit is generally dispensed with at raisings, militus trainings, and funerals; and com-paratively little is now sold in the town.

Brewer, Me.-Two Meeting Houses have been raised in this town, and one or both of them have been framed, without the use of ardent spirits. The Temperance Societies there are flourishing, and the number of their members Chr. Mir. abr.

### ANNALS OF INTEMPERANCE.

Rum elects our Rulers.—Our readers recollect the remarks of Mr. Ellis, mentioned last week, concerning the custom in Illinois of treating at elections. By a correspondent of the W. Inteligencer it appears, that the same custom prevails in Indiana, where "it is expected a candidate for office will treat all that he meets, both friends and foes, and many think his limura is free booty." The editor of for office will treat all that he meets, both friends and foes, and many think his liquor is free booty." The editor of that paper adds, "The same infamous practice prevails, to a greater or less degree, throughout our [Western] country. It is a well known fact, that in many places, white key presides over the decisions of the ballot box, and that few find their way to a post of honor, trust or profit, except those who are borne thither upon a flood of whiskey."

A Lesson for Drunkards .- A brewer, in a certain town in the north, had lately an animal of the swine tribe o uncommon fineness of symmetry and appearance. He seem town in the north, had lately an animal of the swine tribe of uncommon fineness of symmetry and appearance. He seem-ed conscious of his own attractiveness; and, almost every day, was seen exhibiting the beauties of his shape and size on a promenade in the neighborhood of the place, where the other fashionables of that good town were wont to recreate. It happened, however, that the quadruped had his own besetting weaknesses; and when certain operations of the brewery brought periodically to his share some of the good things of potent nature, the Corinthian boar got tipsy. But the sensible beast had a feeling of the degradation he thus brought upon himself; and let the day be ever so fine, or the promenade ever so brilliant, he would never be found among the company when he had exceeded at the inebriating trough. He skulked among the darker kines and closes, and fairly shunned all observation and notice.

[Inverness Courier.

Think of your Children .- Dr. Darwin says, that the evils of drinking descend to the third and fourth generation.

Another medical writer says, that a drunkard's child seldon has a good brain.

# CARDS.

The Treasurer of the Boston Scamen's Friend Society acknowledges the receipt of Twenty five Dollars from mem-bers of the First Church and Parish in Milton, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Samuel Gile, a life member of the said Society.

W. WORTHINGTON, Treasurer. Boston, June 30, 1829.

The Treasurer of the Boston Seamen's Friend Societ acknowledges the receipt of Twenty-five Dollars from individuals in the Second Congregational Church and Parish in Medford, to constitute their Pastor, Rev. Aaron Warner, a life member of said Society.

W. WORTHINGTON. life member of said Society. Boston, July 9, 1829.

The Cong. Church in West Haverhill will please to ac ept my thanks for the sum of Forty Dollars to constitute as a life member of the American Education Society. cept my thanks for the sum of Forty Dollars to constitute me a life member of the American Education Society.— They will reat assured, that this expression of their attach-ment to the cause of Christ, and of their continued affection ate friend, Moses G. GROSVENOR their ever affection Grafton, July 1829

Received for the American Colonization Society. Of the Executors of the late Aaron Woodman, \$250 00 Of Rev. Joseph Goffe, from the Religious Charitable Society in the County of Worcester, Of Wm. Lord, Kennebunk, for Repository, Of Wm. Lord, Kennebunk, for Repository,

Of Joseph Chickering, Phillipston,
Of Miss C. Briggs, Cummington,
Contribted at N. Yarmouth, Me. 4th July,
From the North Society in New Marlborough,
From Rev. Mr. Bates' Society in Whately,
Of the Ladies' Social Circle, in Shrewsbury,
Of the Female Reading Char. Society of Woburn,

CHARLES TAFFAN, Agent,
No. 76, State Street, Boston.

# GROTON FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE Summer Term of this Academy will commence on Wednesday, July 22d. The subscriber is happy to say, that the Instructress has hitherto given undivided satisfaction, and that the wishes and expectations of parents who have entrusted their daughters to her care, have, to say the least, been answered. During the coming term, strangements have been made to have at least two Lectures delivered weekly by grantlengen qualified. ments have been made to have at least two Lectures delivered weekly, by gentlemen qualified, on subjects connected with the studies of the Young ladies—to have good boarding places near the School,—and to have such as wish it, take exercise on horse-back.—Terms, including Board, washing, lights, tuition, lectures, &c. \$28 for the term. All the solid and most of the ornamental branches of Female educations of the solid and most of the ornamental branches of Female educaid and most of the ornamental branches of Female classicion will be faithfully taught, and that system of morals and religion inculcated which designs to impress, renew, and purify the heart. Inquire of Wm. L. Chaplin, Esq. or of the subscriber.

J. Todd.

MISS BORDMAN'S SCHOOL REMOVED. MISS BORDMAN informs her friends and the public, that she has removed her School from Central Court to the Brick School house in Harvard Place, opposite the Old South Church, which for its central situation, and oth-

er conveniences, will doubtless give entire saussaction to the Parents of her pupils.

The sciences taught and terms of Tuition are as follows: for Reading, Orthography, Chiragraphy, Arithmetic, Geography with the use of Maps and Globes, History, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Composition, and plain Needle-work,

er conveniences, will doubtless give entire satisfaction to

Grammar, Ruetoric, Composition,

\$8 per Quarter.
Natural and Moral Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy,
Drawing Maps, Painting on Paper, Velvet, &c., and Ornamental Needlework, including the above, \$12 per Quarter.
For further information, Miss Bordman would refer those
Parents who are disposed to patronize this School, to the
Rev. Dr. Wisser,
John Tappan, Esq.
Rev. Louis Dwight,
Francis Welsh, Esq.
Dr., James Loring. Dea. NATHABIEL WILLIS, Dea. JAMES LORING.

IMITATION OF CHRIST.

LINCOLN & EDMANDS have published a beautiful dition of Thomas a Kempis' Imitation of Christ, revised y Rev. Howard Malcom.

The following testimony to the excellence of this work is from the late eminent Dr. Payson, in a letter to a young minister:—"If you have not seen Thomas a Kempis, I beg you to procure it. Some things you will not like; but for epirituality and weanedness from the world, I know of The exceptionable.

The exceptionable passages referred to have been or by Mr. Malcom, and the work may be confidently re anded to universal patronage.

MISSIONARY SERMON by ALONZO POTTER

MISSIONARY SERMON by ALONZO POTTER.
Rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, preached in Philadelphia, before the Board of Directors of the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in St. James Church. Tuesday May 12, 1829—Price 25 cents.

(37-A liberal allowance to those who purchase by the quantity for distribution, for sule wholesale and retail by R. P. & C. Williams, No. 79 Washington Street, Boston, Also by Whipple & Lawrence Salem; Charles Whipple Newburtport; Mark Newman, Andover; E. Turner, Northampton; C. Harris, Worcester; Hutchins & Cory, Providence; E. Hammond, Newport; J. W. Foster, Portsmouth; S. Colman, Portland; S. S. E. Brown, New-Bedford. June 25.

BISHOP GRISWOLD'S SERMONS.

THOSE who wish to possess a volume of Sermons, by he Rt. Rev. A. V. Griswold, D. D. Bishop of the eastern

the Rt. Rev. A. V. Griswold, D. D. Bishop of the eastern diocese, will please to send in their names post paid to R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Boston, immediately.

\*\*Terms.—1. The volumes will consist of nearly five hundred pages, and will contain as many sermons on the most essential doctrines of the Gospel, and duties of Christian life, as can be brought into that compass.

2. It will be printed on good paper, with a fine spen page, cloth backs, with an Engraving of the Author, and will be delivered to subscribers, in boards, at \$2,50 a copy.

3. It will go to press early in the summer, and be ready for delivery as soon as practicable.

(3-Every 6th copy gratis.

\*\*June 19, 1829.\*\*

APPARATUS FOR INFANT AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

PERKINS & MARVIN, 114, Washington Street, have for sale, Small Globes, for illustrating the elementary principles of Geography and Astronomy.

Geometrical Solids and Diagrams.

Easy Lessons in Geometry.

Easy Lessons in Geomet An Orrery, for illustrating the comparative size and me

ion of the planets.

Also, Apparatus for Academies and Lyceums, prepare by the direction of Mr. Holbrook.

4w June 18.

NEW BOOKS,

Just Published and for sale by CROCKER & BREWSTER,

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47 Washington Street, Boston.

VISITS OF MERCY; or the Journals of the Rev. Exa Stiles Ely, D.D. written while he was stated preacher to the Hospital and Almshogse in the City of New-York. 1 rols. 12mo. Sixth edition, revised by the Author.

SERMONS TREACHED IN ENGLAND, by the law Bight Rev. Regional Holes. D. Lord Bight Rev. Regional Holes.

Right Rev. Reginald Heber, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta
THE DIFFICULTIES OF INFIDELITY, by George
Stanley Faher, B. D. I vol. 12mo.
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MANUAL OF BOTANY, for North America, contain
or Generic and Species D. MANUAL OF BOTANY, for North America, containing Generic and Specific Descriptions of the Indigenous Plants, and common cultivated Exotics growing North of the Gulf of Mexico. By Prof. Amos Eaton.—Fifth edition,

the Gulf of Mexico. By Prof. Amos Eaton.—Fifth edition, revised, corrected and much extended.

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CHALMERS' WORKS, complete in 3 volumes octavo.

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on, Esq. 1 vol. 8vo.

LIFE and VOYAGES of Christopher Columbus. Vashington Irving, abridged by the same in I vol. 12mo. HAWES' LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN, a new

HAWES' LECTURES TO TOURS.

cheap edition, with an additional Lecture on Reading.

July 2. UNION QUESTIONS: by Judson and Fiske—a firs supply, just received and for sale at JAMES LORING: Bookstore, No. 132, Washington Street, where may be ha a great assortment of books for a Sabbath School Litray. a great assortment of books for a Sabbath School Litrary among which are the Life of George Washington, with an merous cuts, written for the American Sunday School Unio —Ruth Lee, by the author of Wild Flowers. Familiar D alogues, published by the American Sunday School Unio History of John Wise. Persuasives to Early Piety, by the author of Cases of Conscience. Opic's Detraction In played. Nevin's Biblical Antiquities. Dwight's New Totament Dictionary.—In Press—Counsels and Cautions the Young, by Thornton, a new English work. July 2

COLERIDGE'S AIDS TO REFLECTION. IN press, and will soon be published and for sale be Booksellers generally, Coleridge's Aids to Reflection. Wit a Preliminary Essay; and Illustrations, chiefly from othe works of the same author. By James Marsh, President the University of Vermont. In one volume octavo.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH.

Burlington, Vt. June 9, 1829.

MOUNT VERNON FEMALE SCHOOL

AN association of gentlemen have recently esta is city a female school, and have employed Mr. Jac ABROY, late of Amherst College, to take charge of it Principal, and Miss MARTHA S. EVARTS, of this e as Assistant. Other instructers will be employed as sl be necessary. e necessary.

The course of study pursued in the institution compris e following branches:
Penmanship, including Mathematical and Geographic

Drawing.

Elocution, by which is here intended, the accurate to the last Fradish writers in poetry. Elocution, by which is nere intended, the accurate and judicious reading of the best English writers in poetry & prose.

Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry with its applications, by recitations from text-books and familiar lettures.

Grammar, Logic, and Rhetoric, by the study of text-books and the practice of composition in all its branches,—as notes of lectures, abstracts of narrative and argumentative writings, translations from poetry to prose, and original essays.

nal essays. Geography, History, and Chronology, by

from text-books, accompanied with proper illustrations, gether with the drawing of maps, plans, and charate by pupils, and writing abstracts.

Material, Intellectual, and Moral Philosophy, cluding under the first, Mechanics, Hydrostatics and Fu matics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, and the variety of the property of The Latin, Greek, and French Languages will taught to such pupils, as desire to learn them.

The text-books which will be used in these branches.

The text-books which will be used in these brauches, are those of the highest character, and such as are best calculated to lay a broad foundation for an extensive acquaintance with the subjects, of which they respectively treat. The pupils will however not be confined to text-books. On every subject they will be led to refer continually to every other accessible source of information, that they may learn to think and reason, to judge of the validity of arguments and of the value of authorities, and thus to bring their powers to an active search for truth, instead of expending them upon the service smady of a few particular authors.

Religious instruction will be regularly given, and is influence brought to bear upon all the studies and employments of the pupils, and will make a constituent part of their eduction. A conscientious sense of duty, and the pleasure activally resulting from the successful pursuit of knowledge, will applied to the successful pursuit of knowledge, will apply the successful pursuit of knowledge.

rally resulting from the successful pursuit of kn chiefly be relied upon as inducements to diligence ty in study. Special attention will be paid to the e and health of the pupils, to the cultivation of agrees portment and manners, courteous and gentle habits of int course with others, and all the virtues and graces of

Christian character.

The school was opened the second week in June, at No. 3, Sumner Street, Mount Vernon. The Rooms are large and commodious, and the situation is very pleasant, healthy, and free from noise, and sufficiently central for all parts of the City. The regular quarters will commence with the first Monday in July.

The Terms for pupils under twelve years of age are \$10 Monday in July quarter; for those over twelve, \$15; and an addition harge of \$5 is made for those who study any of the at

charge of \$5 is made at cient or foreign languages.

The school hours are from \$5 to half past 1 o'cl'k, eachday.

Applications to be made at the school rooms, during school hours.

By order of the Trustees, hours.

SANUEL HUBBARD, President,

SANUEL SANUEL SANUELLY.

HENRY HILL, Secretary. Boston, July 9, 1829.

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WILLIAM HANCOCK,

UPHOLSTERER,
37 to 53 Market Street,
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Cushions, Carpets, Sofas, Chaire, Communion Tables, Loing and Stuffing Pews, Book and Hat Racks, Foot Benchmark, &c.

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NO. 30.

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